THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For DECEMBER, 1808.

Ἡ λεγόμενη τέχνων δικαιοτάτη διανομὴ, πρὸς λόγους ἐστὶν ἀδικωτάτη· δεῖ γὰρ ἐκεῖ λαβεῖν μὲν τὸ ἴδιον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ, κἂν ἀλλότριον ᾖ, τὸ βέλτιστον.

PLUTARCH.

That which is moſt juſt with reſpect to children, is exactly the contrary as to literary compoſitions; of the former every one may naturally prefer his own, of the latter, the beſt, whichſoever it be, ſhould have the preference.

ART. I. *The Gardener's and Botaniſt's Dictionary; containing the beſt and neweſt Methods of cultivating and improving the Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower-garden, and Nurſery; of performing the practical Parts of Agriculture; of managing Vineyards, and of propagating all Sorts of Timber Trees. By the late Philip Miller, F.R.S. To which are now firſt added a complete Enumeration and Deſcription of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and ſpecific Characters, Places of Growth, Times of Flowering, and Uſes, both medicinal and economical. The whole corrected and newly arranged, with the Addition of all the Modern Improvements in Landſcape Gardening, and in the Culture of Trees, Plants,*

and Fruits, particularly in the various Kinds of Hot-houſes and Forcing-frames: with Plates explanatory both of them, and the Principles of Botany. By Thomas Martyn, B.D. F.R.S. Regius Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Cambridge. 2 Vols. Folio. 11 Guineas. London, printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, J. Johnſon, &c. 1807.

THE reputation which the Gardener's Dictionary, by Philip Miller, has juſtly maintained for ſo long a period, appears to have induced the author (if we may ſo call him) of the preſent work to raiſe his ſuperſtructure on a foundation which has already proved its durability, and the ſoundneſs of its materials. The firſt edition (which is at preſent extremely ſcarce) was publiſhed in the year 1724, and appears to have been produced by the joint labours of a ſociety eſtabliſhed for the improvement of gardening; conſiſting of ſeveral members, much devoted to this highly important and intereſting ſcience; moſt of whom had previouſly publiſhed ſome detached tracts on the ſubject. This little ſociety conſiſted for the moſt part of practical gardeners, in the vicinity of London; and it is a remarkable fact, that, after the lapſe of nearly a century, ſeveral of their plantations and nurſeries are ſtill poſſeſſed and conducted by their immediate deſcendents.

Thomas Fairchild, of Hoxton, author of the City Gardener, 1722, Robert Furber, of Kenſington, Robert Smith, of Vauxhall, Samuel Driver, of Lambeth, Moſes James, of Standgate, Obadiah Low, of Batterſea, Chriſtopher Gray, of Fulham, Benjamin Whitmill, of Hoxton, author of the Gardeners Univerſal Calendar, 1726, Francis Hunt of Putney, and William Gray, Jun. of Fulham, were the principal contributors to the firſt edition, and they prefixed a recommendation to the book. It was publiſhed in two volumes octavo, and was dedicated to Sir Hans Sloane. It was followed, in 1731, by a folio edition, which is commonly regarded as the firſt, and contains, in addition to the directions for cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, flower-garden, &c. an account of the nature and uſe of barometers, thermometers, and hygrometers, proper for gardeners; and of the origin, cauſes, and nature of meteors, and the particular influences of air, earth, fire, and water upon vegetation. During the life of Mr. Miller, eight editions of this work were publiſhed, in which the ſucceſſive and rapid improvements in botany and horticulture were adopted; the eighth and laſt appeared in 1768. By a ſhort ſurvey of the arrangement and matter of this volume, we

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ſhall be able to appreciate the labours of the preſent editor, and the additions and improvements in the work before us.

Mr. Miller obſerves in his preface, that though in the title of his book it is only ſaid to be a dictionary of gardening, yet all the branches of agriculture are included in it, in a more complete manner than can be found in any other book extant. Nor are the inſtructions here given taken up haſtily, but moſt of them are the reſult of more than twenty years practice in different parts of England, where he had been permitted to direct and ſuperintend the whole; and he aſſures the public, that he has been very cautious in recommending any thing, which he is not thoroughly convinced to be true. The Linnæan arrangement was partially adopted in the ſeventh edition, but as the works of Linnæus were at that time not perfected, and as many plants then in cultivation were not to be found in them, the deficiency was ſupplied from the ſyſtem of Tournefort; but Linnæus having afterwards publiſhed more general works, the ſexual ſyſtem was adopted entirely in the eighth, except where Mr. Miller differed in opinion from the illuſtrious Swede.

The principal defect of all theſe editions ſeems to have been in the want of a proper arrangement of the matter; the mode of cultivation was generally given, with the deſcription of the ſpecies, and thus an unneceſſary repetition occurred ſeveral times in the ſame genus. The enumeration of plants by Mr. Miller was alſo partial, as he only profeſſed to deſcribe thoſe which were in his time in general cultivation; yet his practical knowledge on this ſubject renders this part of his work by much the moſt important, and to this alone may perhaps be attributed the popularity it has ſo long enjoyed. Nor was it held in leſs eſtimation throughout the reſt of Europe; it was tranſlated into the Dutch, German, and French languages; and obtained for the author as high a reputation on the continent as he had before acquired in this country. The characteriſtic levity of the French diſplayed itſelf (as Profeſſor Martyn obſerves) by prefixing a fancy portrait of the author in a bag-wig and ruffles, a *coſtume* which muſt appear truly ridiculous, to ſuch as remember the plain old-faſhioned Engliſh dreſs, in which Mr. Miller always appeared.

The original materials, however, are but ſcanty, compared with the maſs of uſeful and important matter, which has been added by Profeſſor Martyn, to the examination of whoſe work we ſhall now proceed.

The book is dedicated to Sir Joſeph Banks, to whom the author acknowledges his obligations for the liberal uſe of his

noble library and collection of plants. The preface contains an ample account of the preceding editions, and the ſucceſſive improvements in each, with a brief ſketch of the private life of Mr. Miller, from which we ſhall make a ſhort extract.

"He was born in the year 1691. His father was gardener to the company of Apothecaries, and he ſucceeded to that office in the year 1722, upon Sir Hans Sloane's liberal donation of near four acres to the company. Mr. Miller raiſed himſelf from a ſtate of obſcurity, to a degree of eminence, rarely if ever before equalled, in the character of a gardener. It is not uncommon to give the term of botaniſt to [illegible]y man, who can recite, by memory, the plants of his garden. But Mr. Miller roſe much above this attainment: he added to his knowledge of the theory and practice of gardening, that of the ſtructure and character of plants, and was early and practically verſed in the methods of Ray and Tournefort. Habituated to the uſe of theſe from his younger years, it was not without reluctance that he was brought to adopt the ſyſtem of Linnæus; but he was convinced at length by the arguments of the late Sir William Watſon and Mr. Hudſon, and embraced it. To his ſuperior ſkill in his art, the curious owe the culture and preſervation of many fine plants, which, in leſs ſkilful hands, would have failed, at that time, to adorn the conſervatories of England.

"He maintained a correſpondence with many of the moſt eminent botaniſts on the Continent: among others, with Linnæus, who ſaid of his dictionary, *Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, ſed Botanicorum.* By other foreigners he was emphatically ſtyled *Hortulanorum Princeps.* He was admitted a member of the botanical academy of Florence; and a fellow of the royal ſociety of London; in which he was occaſionally honoured by being choſen of the council. Mr. Miller, ſays Dr. Pulteney, was the only perſon I ever knew, who remembered to have ſeen Mr. Ray; and I ſhall not eaſily forget the pleaſure that enlightened his countenance, it ſo ſtrongly expreſſed the *Virgilium tantum vidi*, when in ſpeaking of that revered man, he related to me that incident of his youth.

"Mr. Miller's infirmities induced him to reſign his office in the garden a little time before his deceaſe, which took place Dec. 18, 1771. He left a very large herbarium of exotic plants, principally the produce of the Chelſea garden. He accumulated no wealth from his reputable connection with the great, or from the numerous editions of his uſeful works. He was of a diſpoſition too generous and careleſs of money to become rich; and in all his tranſactions ſhowed more attention to integrity and honeſt fame, than to any pecuniary advantages. He enjoyed the greateſt honour that a botaniſt can receive, in having a new genus of plants conſecrated to his name. The MILLERIA."

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A very extenſive liſt of the authors conſulted is publiſhed at the commencement of the work, many of them very rarely to be met with, even in the beſt botanical libraries; but in this reſpect the author poſſeſſes peculiar advantages, not only in his own collection, but alſo from his ſituation in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and his connection with Sir Joſeph Banks. This liſt occupies eight folio pages.

This is followed by a liſt of authors who have written on gardening or huſbandry, arranged in a chronological order: it affords an amuſing ſurvey of the progreſs of the art in this country, and conveys much curious information concerning the earlier writers. It may be conſidered as a hiſtory of gardening from the year 1478 to the preſent period. It contains principally Engliſh writers, though ſome foreigners are admitted. The firſt Engliſh book that occurs is written by Fitzherbert in 1534, entitled,

"The book of huſbandry, imprinted at London, in Fleet-ſtreet, in the houſe of Thomas Berthelet, near the conduit, at the ſign of Lucrece (cum privilegio.) 1534. ſmall octavo. *Harte's Eſſay*, 2 p. 76. This is probably a wrong date for the book; the wooden deviſe only being thus dated."

We ſhall ſelect his account of the writings of Parkinſon, and the ſtate of the art at that time, as a ſpecimen of the manner in which this part of the work is conducted.

"1629. PARKINSON.

"Paradiſi in Sole Paradiſus Terreſtris, or a garden of all ſorte of pleaſant flowers which our Engliſh ayre will permitt to be nourſed up: with a kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, rootes, and fruites, for meate or ſauſe uſed with us, and an orchard of all ſorte of fruit-bearing trees and ſhrubbes fit for our land, together with the right orderinge, planting, and preſerving of them and their uſes and vertues. Collected by John Parkinſon, Apothecary, of London. 1629. fol. Printed by Humfrey Lownes and Robert Young, at the ſign of the Star, on Bread-ſtreet-hill. This is an engraved title page by Switzer, and repreſents the Garden of Eden. Pages 612, with 109 wooden cuts of flowers and fruits, and a portrait of the author. Dedicated to the Queene.

"This is the firſt gardening book worth mentioning, and, conſidering what had been done before, muſt be allowed to have great merit.

"The ſtate of our gardens at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century may be judged of from his liſt of fruits, flowers, trees and ſhrubs then cultivated.

"He enumerates 94 narciſſuſes, 31 croçuſes, 70 iriſes, 10

cyclamens, 66 anemonies, and 20 ranunculuſes. It appears that raiſing anemonies from ſeed was not then familiarly known in England. He has 19 carnations, and 30 gillyflowers. The laurel, then called the bay-cherry, was a great rarity, and ſuppoſed to require protection in winter. The double yellow roſe was a curioſity. Melons were then only beginning to be cultivated. He directs them to be planted on a bank, ſloping to the ſouth, raiſed with ſtable dung three feet deep:—covering them occaſionally with ſtraw. Some uſed great hollow glaſſes, like unto bell-heads. The uſual manner of eating them was with pepper and ſalt, and drowning them with wine. Gardeners were then beginning to ſave their own ſeeds. Aſparagus was found to be 'a delectable ſallet-herbe, whoſe younger ſhootes, when a good handful high above the ground, and being boyled, were eaten with a little vinegar and butter, as a ſallet of great delight.' Colliflowers were then to be had in this country very ſeldom.—Rhapontic, ſellery, and finochia were great rarities.—Three ſorts of potatoe are mentioned—the Spaniſh—the Virginia, our common ſort, then rare—and the Canada, our Jeruſalem artichoke, then in vulgar uſe.—Garden beans ſerved more for the uſe of the poor than the rich, and kidney beans were oftener at rich men's tables.—Pickled 'cowcumbers that came from beyond ſea' were much uſed for ſauce. Some had ſtriven to equal them here, but they were nothing comparable to the Dantſicke kind.

"The larch was rare, and nurſed up with a few, and thoſe only lovers of rarities. Bladder-nut, myrtle-leaved and Virginian ſumach are ſpoken of as curioſities.

"His catalogue of fruits contains the raſpis, white and red. Currans, red, white, and black. Gooſeberries, red of three ſorts, blew and green. Barberries, the common ſort: a large variety he had not ſeen, and doubted the exiſtence of thoſe without ſtones. Filberd, common. Grapes, twenty-three ſorts. Service, two ſorts. Medlar, three ſorts. Lote or nettle tree, three ſorts. Cornel-tree, or cornelian cherry. Cherry, thirty-ſix ſorts. Plumme, ſixty-one ſorts. Nectorin, five ſorts. Almond. Orenge. Apple, fifty-eight ſorts. Quince, ſix ſorts. Pear, ſixty-four ſorts. Wallnut. Horſe-cheſnut. Mulberrie, black, white, Virginia. The true ſweet cheſnut is left, he ſays, to the woods, whilſt the horſe cheſnut is nurſed up from nuts ſent us from Turkey. So little was the fruit known in Parkinſon's days, that he ſays it was roaſted and eaten as the ordinary ſort.

"It will give ſome pleaſure to the reader to meet with many reſpectable perſons mentioned, who introduced curious and uſeful plants, and contributed to improve the cultivation of them: as John Tradeſcant, John Goodier, of Maple-durham, in Hampſhire:"

And a long liſt of names, which our limits will not allow us to copy. This ſubject is ſo treated, that it cannot fail to prove

prove highly intereſting to the collector of ſcarce books, as well as to the botaniſt. It is concluded with a recapitulation of the leading points of the ſubject, and affords a very fair ſpecimen of the induſtry and diſcrimination, which appear ſo conſpicuous in the ſucceeding and more eſſential part of the work.

In ſuch a catalogue, a few errors and defects cannot but occur, and we readily admit the candid and elegant avowal of them by the author himſelf.

"I wiſh that the above liſt of books, on the ſubject of huſbandry and gardening, was leſs imperfect, and more free from errors than I fear it is. I ſee daily *Complete Syſtems*, and *Complete Dictionaries*: but alas! I cannot diſcover this perfection in any of my performances, which, after all my labour and pains, moſt provokingly ſtill continue incomplete and erroneous."

We have next a catalogue of trees, ſhrubs, herbs, flowers and fruits, alphabetically arranged, under the following heads. Hardy deciduous trees. Hardy ever-green trees. Fruit trees and ſhrubs. Climbing trees and ſhrubs. Hardy deciduous ſhrubs, including ſome ſmall trees commonly cultivated with ſhrubs in ornamental plantations. Hardy ever-green ſhrubs. Hardy herbaceous plants, perennial. Hardy bulbous plants; and the natural orders of Enſatæ, Orchidiæ, Spathaceæ, Coronariæ, and ſome of the Sarmentaceæ. Hardy herbaceous plants, annual. Green-houſe and ſtove-plants.

A conciſe explanation of the technical terms uſed in botany next occurs, in which they are very clearly explained, and illuſtrated by a reference to plates exhibiting the various kinds of roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c. and the claſſes and orders of plants according to the Linnæan ſyſtem. The examples are well choſen, and the plates neatly engraved. The derivation of the term is generally given, and a reference to thoſe plants which afford the moſt familiar or ſtriking examples of it, beſides the references to the plates accompanying the work.

The introductory matter is concluded by a catalogue of the plants ſcientifically arranged, according to the ſyſtem of Linnæus; together with their eſſential characters from the heads of the claſſes in the Syſtema Vegetabilium, corrected and enlarged in Willdenow's edition of the Species Plantarum.

The advantages of the preſent edition, both in matter and arrangement, are ſufficiently conſpicuous, on compariſon

with any of the preceding. The fourteenth edition of the Syſtema Vegetabilium affords the liſt of the plants deſcribed in this work, with the exception of the muſci, alga and fungi. The plants in the order cryptogamia are only partially admitted; the liſt is confined chiefly to thoſe that are uſed in food, or in the arts. As botaniſts, we confeſs that we ſhould have been better pleaſed to have met with a more extenſive examination of this very intricate part of the ſcience. If the fear of increaſing the bulk of the volumes reſtricted the learned profeſſor from entering fully on this ſubject, we at leaſt might have been favoured with the character of each genus, and a catalogue of the ſpecies; but as the work at preſent ſtands, we find many genera altogether omitted, many very ſlightly noticed, and ſome only with their generic character, and the number of ſpecies contained in the genus, without any obſervations on their uſe as food, or in the arts.

1. Genera omitted.

Gymnoſtomum, Andræa, Pterogonium.

2. Genera inſerted without their generic character.

Anthoceros, Byſſus, Dicranium.

3. Genera inſerted with the generic character, the ſpecific character, and the enumeration of the ſpecies omitted.

Phaſcum, Sphagnum, Splachnum.

To each of theſe heads we might add many more inſtances, but theſe are enough to prove that Profeſſor Martyn had not ſufficiently determined to what extent he ſhould proceed on this point, and in ſome degree deſtroys the uniformity and ſyſtematic arrangement which is ſo conſpicuous in every other part of the work. Thoſe genera, which contain plants whoſe uſes are aſcertained, and which are ſometimes cultivated as food, or collected as articles of commerce, are more fully diſcuſſed, and contain all the uſeful matter and information we can wiſh for on thoſe material points; but even in theſe genera, the liſt extends no farther than to thoſe ſpecies whoſe utility is acknowledged.

Obliged as we feel ourſelves to point out theſe defects in this highly reſpectable work, it is with pleaſure we reflect that the remaining part of our taſk will afford us an opportunity of doing ample juſtice to the ability and perſeverance of the learned profeſſor. In a ſucceeding number we ſhall proceed to the examination of the more eſſential part; the general arrangement of the work.

(To be continued.)

ART.

ART. II. *Memoirs of the Public Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By R. Fell.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. or two Vols. 8vo. pp. 422, and 602. 18s. Hughes. 1808.

OF ſuch a man as the ſubject of theſe memoirs, it is not eaſy to write with impartiality. It is indeed not eaſy to write with abſolute impartiality of *any* man, who has ſtrongly attracted the public attention, till the lapſe of time has removed thoſe miſts, through which his merits were viewed by his friends, and his faults by his enemies. If ſuch be the caſe with reſpect to thoſe who have merely divided into parties the republic of letters, or who have acted but a ſubordinate part in the ſtate, or in the army; how very difficult muſt it be, when writing of two ſuch political rivals as Pitt and Fox, who divided the nation—perhaps even Europe—between them, to "ſpeak of them both as they were; nothing to extenuate, nor to ſet down aught in malice againſt either!" The parts acted by theſe two illuſtrious ſtateſmen, were, in general, ſo very different, that if the one can, with truth, be called a patriot, the other deſerves, in the opinion of his opponents, a denomination with which we chooſe not to ſtain our pages; and to aggravate the difficulty of giving, while the conduct of both is freſh in the memory of every man, an impartial view of the public life of either, the one was, in private, the moſt affable and condeſcending of human beings; whilſt the other, apparently cold and diſtant, ſeldom relaxed from the dignity of office, or the conſcious pride of ſuperior talents, except in the company of his moſt intimate friends.

Of the difficulties reſulting from theſe circumſtances, Mr. Fell ſeems to have been fully aware, when he undertook the taſk which he has here performed. He does not, therefore, lay *claim* to *impartiality;* but, with a very ſingular ſpecies of candour, informs the public, that

"Venerating the memory of Mr. Fox in a degree which cannot be exceeded by thoſe who were bound to him by the deareſt ties of relationſhip and aſſociation, he ſhould hold himſelf ſingularly unfortunate, ſhould *a paſſage be found in his work which could give offence to the moſt affectionate of his friends. This is the only offence that he fears to give, and the only cenſure that he dreads to receive.*" (Pref.)

Other biographers, diſclaiming all attachment to party, profeſs to have no other object in view but the diſſemination of truth; and declare, that the only offence which they are afraid

afraid to give, is to her friends; and that the cenſure of her friends is the only cenſure which they dread to receive. Mr. Fell honeſtly avows, that his hopes and fears are very different; that he writes for the gratification of *a party alone*; that to him, the praiſe and cenſure of the public at large are alike indifferent; and that he ſhould hold himſelf ſingularly unfortunate, were a ſingle paſſage, whether expreſſive of truth or of falſhood, to be found in his work, which could give offence to the family of Lord Holland, or to thoſe who acted with Mr. Fox in parliament! Accordingly we find him declaring, (p. 20) that

"Since no *panegyric* on the extreme prodigality and extravagance of Fox's early life, would be decent or ſufferable, as little *cenſure* ought to be expected or admitted, without the moſt *circumſtantial* and *poſitive* evidence."

This, however, the reader will find not conſidered as neceſſary, when the faults of other ſtateſmen are to be recorded! —Nay, we find him (p. 161, &c.) making a long and laboured apology for the private views of his favourite ſtateſman.

"His powers were too great and active to continue long unemployed!—Had not the love of play, with which his enemies ſo loudly upbraided him, early arreſted the vigorous and ſanguine capacity of Mr. Fox, who can calculate into what other leſs honourable exceſſes his own paſſions, the ſeductions of profligate aſſociates, or accidental temptations, might have plunged him!—His faults were *pardonable exuberances, ſanctioned by faſhion, and the manners of the age*; and, notwithſtanding all the inquietudes and diſtractions they brought on himſelf, occaſioned no relaxation of his public efforts for the ſervice of his country!"

Without ſtopping to paſs either praiſe or cenſure on the man who avows ſuch principles as theſe, we beg leave only to obſerve, that he, who is under their influence, is in great danger of being carried by them beyond his object; and even of injuring the character or party which it is his aim to ſerve. Of the truth of this obſervation, the judicious reader will find, we think, complete evidence in the volumes before us. At leaſt we roſe from the moſt attentive peruſal of them, with a much leſs favourable opinion of the motives of Mr. Fox's public conduct, than we had ever before entertained; although we candidly acknowledge, that, as a ſtateſman, he was, at no period of his life, the object of our admiration. The impreſſion thus received, was not indeed of long duration; a moment's reflection on the nature of the work ſufficed to convince us, that Mr. Fell knows juſt as much of the motives

tives and aim of Mr. Fox's public conduct, as he has been able to collect from the newſpapers and annual regiſters; that he has exhibited ſome of his moſt inflammatory ſpeeches in the leaſt favourable light poſſible, by ſuppreſſing the ſpeeches to which they were replies; and that the principles, which he occaſionally attributes to the orator, are probably nothing more than thoſe principles, which he is conſcious would have prompted ſuch ſpeeches by himſelf, had he been a member of the houſe of commons, and poſſeſſed of equal powers of eloquence.

We have made theſe preliminary obſervations, that no friend or admirer of Mr. Fox may charge us with injuſtice to his memory, ſhould our analyſis of his memoirs by Mr. Fell exhibit him in a point of view very different from that in which they have been accuſtomed to behold him. But as the work has no claim whatever to be conſidered as a piece of *biography*, being in reality little more than an abſtract of his moſt violent ſpeeches in parliament, and in the WHIG CLUB, together with ſome addreſſes to his conſtituents, the electors of Weſtminſter; and as theſe things may be read to much greater advantage in the newſpapers and regiſters from which they appear to have been taken, than in the volumes before us, we have no intention to follow the author, ſtep by ſtep, through his tedious detail, but merely to exhibit the character of Mr. Fox as *he has depicted it*. When we have done this, and made ſome obſervations on the ſtyle of this author, and on what we think his political prejudices, we ſhall have done all that can be expected from us by readers of any party.

After attempting in vain to apologize for the conduct of the firſt Lord Holland, when pay-maſter-general of the forces, Mr. Fell is pleaſed to ſay, that though his Lordſhip's talents, for managing the Houſe of Commons, were certainly of the firſt order, little praiſe is due to him on that account, ſince "he lived and acted in times of a paſſive mediocrity of talents and events!" Though this obſervation is almoſt foreign from the purpoſe of theſe memoirs, we have taken notice of it, that our readers may perceive how well qualified the author is, by his knowledge of parliamentary hiſtory, to eſtimate the merits of rival ſtateſmen! According to him, the phalanx which drove Sir Robert Walpole from the helm, though it conſiſted of ſuch men as Pultney, and Pitt, and Pelham, &c. &c. diſplayed but a *mediocrity of talents*; whilſt the ſeven year's war, ſo gloriouſly conducted by the firſt Mr. Pitt, exhibited only *a paſſive mediocrity of events!* This author next proceeds to applaud the boundleſs indulgence

of

of Lord Holland to Charles, his favourite ſon, though he acknowledges, with the ſame breath, that "the utmoſt latitude of the boy's pleaſures, and even of his projects and his whims, never, perhaps, in a ſingle inſtance, occaſioned an exertion of paternal authority!" Nay, though he ſays that at Spa, when Mr. Fox was only fourteen years of age, "his Lordſhip excited in his youthful mind a *paſſion for play*, by allowing him five guineas a night to be ſpent in *games of hazard!*"

After two ſuch ſpecimens of the author's judgment, the reader cannot be much ſurpriſed on finding him exhibit Mr. Fox as influenced, through the whole of his public life, by *one paſſion*—a boundleſs love of *power*; at the very time that he is pronouncing him the greateſt ſtateſman, and moſt diſintereſted patriot, that Britain ever produced! The effect which this injudicious panegyric muſt have on the mind of every unprejudiced man, who knows nothing of Mr. Fox's public conduct but what he has derived from it is this; that ſuch a man muſt believe that all his ſtruggles were to place himſelf at the head of a powerful ariſtocracy; and, with the aid of it, to trample at once on the rights of the people, and the prerogatives of the crown. That, to obtain this object of his mighty ambition, he ſometimes talked the language of Toryiſm, and ſometimes that of Democracy; and that when he had apparently obtained it, he adopted every method poſſible to keep himſelf and his friends in office, in oppoſition to the voice of the people, and the will of the king, are facts indiſputable, if any credit be due to the work before us.

That ambition was Mr. Fox's ruling paſſion, is indeed expreſsly admitted by this author at a very early period of his Memoirs. After informing us that he entered parliament as a zealous ſupporter of the meaſures of the court; and that he defended all the odious, unpopular, and unconſtitutional proceedings (as Mr. Fell chooſes to call them) reſpecting Mr. Wilkes and the Middleſex election, he thus accounts for his ſubſequent rupture with Lord North.

"It has been ſuppoſed, and urged with great plauſibility, that Mr. Fox, conſcious of his vaſt ſuperiority over all his competitors, was diſſatisfied with the ſubordinate appointment he held, and looked up to a ſtation of conſequence and reſponſibility more worthy of his acknowledged talents. Lord North had flattered his ambition with the hopes of a ſeat in the cabinet; but, in proportion as his claims to that diſtinction became better founded, the miniſter ſhewed leſs inclination to gratify his wiſhes, or realize thoſe high expectations, which he had himſelf raiſed and encouraged.

encouraged. Lord North probably dreaded the introduction of a coadjutor into the cabinet, whoſe abilities he viewed with jealouſy, and whoſe independent ſpirit he could not hope to govern. On the other hand, it has been aſſerted, that Mr. Fox's diſappointment did not originate with the miniſter, but in the ſecret power then lodged behind the throne, which guided the reins of government, and was the fruitful ſource of all thoſe misfortunes, which afterwards fell ſo heavily on the nation. Thoſe who maintain this opinion, argue very rationally, that had the miniſter acted entirely from himſelf, his own diſcernment muſt have taught him that *no purchaſe was too high* for a character whom he could neither keep without honour, nor loſe without danger. One, at leaſt, of very inferior ſagacity, might have eaſily foreſeen, that in proportion as he was ſerviceable as a friend, he would be alſo formidable as an enemy." Vol. I. p. 34.

We paſs over, as unworthy of notice, the baſe and groundleſs inſinuation, here thrown out, of *a ſecret power lodged behind the throne;* and beg leave to call the reader's attention to the motive which this author aſſigns for Mr. Fox's firſt *ſupporting the meaſures of the court*, and afterwards *oppoſing the very ſame meaſures* with the utmoſt vehemence. He began his parliamentary career with defending the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons reſpecting the Middleſex election, as well as thoſe meaſures of the court and parliament, which gave occaſion to the American war. Why did he defend them? Did he think them conſtitutional and right? We are perſuaded that he did; for we have Mr. Fell's authority (p. 89) for ſaying, that ſuch were his *hereditary principles*, as well as his own declaration, (Vol. II. p. 367) made long afterwards, that he had *always* been of opinion, "that the Britiſh parliament had a *legal right* to tax America." Was this conviction then the reaſon of his ſupporting the meaſures of Lord North's adminiſtration? By no means, ſays Mr. Fell: he ſupported thoſe meaſures becauſe "Lord North had flattered his ambition with the hopes of a ſeat in the cabinet!" And when the miniſter neglected "to realize thoſe high expectations, which he had himſelf raiſed," he deſerted him, and oppoſed, with the utmoſt vehemence, thoſe very meaſures which he had hitherto ſupported with all the powers of his argumentative eloquence, though he ſtill continued to think them legal and conſtitutional!! Did this conduct flow from the *ſpirit* of *patriotiſm*, or from the *love of power?*

Mr. Fell indeed ſays, (Vol. I. p. 55) that

"The grand principle on which Mr. Fox oppoſed the American war, was its injuſtice; that the Britiſh parliament *had no right*

right to levy a tax on the Americans; and that reſiſtance on their part was juſtifiable!"

But Mr. Fox himſelf, in a moſt inflammatory ſpeech, publiſhed by the ſame Mr. Fell, (Vol. II. p. 358, &c.) is repreſented as ſaying, that

"When the diſpute began with America, it was not becauſe it was held that the Britiſh Parliament *had no right* to tax America, that the project of taxing her was oppoſed. The Americans indeed did maintain, that the Britiſh Parliament had no ſuch right; but *he*, (Mr. Fox) *and many others, who oppoſed the meaſure, admitted the right, and he was ſtill of the ſame opinion!*"

But, perhaps, the moſt complete proof that ever was produced againſt a ſtateſman, of his being influenced in his public conduct *ſolely by the love of power*, is here produced againſt Mr. Fox in a ſpeech ſaid to have been ſpoken by *himſelf*, on his retiring from office, immediately after the death of the Marquis of Rockingham. At the time of that ſeceſſion, it was the general belief of the nation, (for, individually, we remember it well), that, on the death of the noble Marquis, Mr. Fox and his confidential friends, wiſhed to place at the head of the adminiſtration ſome ſtateſman whom they might lead to what meaſures they choſe; and that they retired in diſguſt, when the king, regardleſs of their recommendation, conſtituted the Earl of Shelburne firſt lord commiſſioner of the treaſury; a nobleman, who, on ſome points, thought *not* as they did; and who, they were perfectly aware, was fully able to ſupport by argument whatever meaſures he might deem it expedient to adopt. To ſomething of this kind General Conway alludes in a ſpeech which he is here ſaid to have pronounced on Mr. Fox's reſigning the office of Secretary of State. The General, who was himſelf a member of the Cabinet, very juſtly obſerves, that "when eleven miniſters were aſſembled in council, it was impoſſible that there ſhould not be ſome *ſhades* of difference in opinion;" adding, that "when this difference was not of *an important nature*, to retire from the cabinet, was a meaſure, in his mind, not to be juſtified." He then enumerates the *leading principles* by which he underſtood that the cabinet formed by the Marquis of Rockingham was to be governed, proving incontrovertibly, that not one of *them* had then been abandoned by Lord Shelburne: and, in the courſe of his ſpeech, he utters the following words, by which we apprehend that more was meant than meets either the ear or the eye.

"For his part he did not mind *men*; he would never take any ſhare in a ſcramble or quarrel for *places*, *penſions*, or *power*; he did not care who were the members of the cabinet, or *who enjoyed power*, provided that *thoſe principles*, which he had ſtated as the *fundamental points* of the new adminiſtration, were ſtrictly adhered to. *He looked to meaſures only, and not to men.* He lamented as much as any man the death of the Noble Marquis, *which had occaſioned the late diviſion*; but he ſaw no ground for apprehenſion, that his ſucceſſor would not ſteadily purſue the true intereſt of his country." P. 239.

In his reply to General Conway, Mr. Fox is here made to ſay, that

"It ſeemed *to have been inſinuated, that diſappointment in a conteſt for power and place, had been the true cauſe of his retreat from the preſent adminiſtration*; but he was happy to have it in his power to anſwer this charge effectually, by aſſuring the Houſe, that *he had in a full cabinet council expreſsly declared, that, if ſuch and ſuch meaſures ſhould be adopted, he muſt neceſſarily reſign his employment.* This declaration he had made previous to the death of the Marquis of Rockingham. If he did not actually reſign before that melancholy event took place, *it was becauſe he would not embitter the laſt moments of a venerable friend, by taking a ſtep which he knew would give him the greateſt uneaſineſs:* but to prove that the probability of the death of that great and good man had no influence whatever upon him in his reſolution to reſign, he ſaid, when there was every hope given by the faculty that the Noble Marquis was likely to recover, that he had on the very day when thoſe deluſive tidings had been brought to the cabinet, poſitively declared that he muſt retire, if ſuch a particular meaſure ſhould be adopted. *He was out-voted in the council, and that meaſure was adopted.*" P. 240.

If this be a fair tranſcript of Mr. Fox's ſpeech on the memorable occaſion of his retiring from office, of which we certainly think that there is room for doubt, nothing can be more evident than that the *love of power* was then his ruling paſſion. General Conway had completely proved, that all the *leading principles* on which the adminiſtration had been formed, were faithfully adhered to. Mr. Fox, in the remainder of his ſpeech, as it is here publiſhed, reluctantly acknowledges that they had been ſo, though he had looked for a deviation from them; but becauſe on *ſome inferior point* he had been out-voted in a council conſiſting of *eleven men*, he retired in diſguſt from that ſtation; for the attainment of which, according to the Memoirs before us, he ſupported *all the odious and unconſtitutional meaſures* of Lord North at his firſt entrance into parliament; and for the recovery of

which,

which, he ſoon afterwards coaleſced with Lord North again!!

That in forming the *coalition* theſe two ſtateſmen were influenced by an inordinate love of power, has never, we believe, been controverted, except by Mr. Fell, and a few ſuch men as he; who having been dazzled by the ſplendid talents of the one, and the good-humoured wit of the other, were unable to perceive what glared in every other eye. This author acknowledges, that "no political tranſaction ever excited more general aſtoniſhment, or was followed with a larger ſhare of public diſapprobation, than this union between the great leaders of the Whig and Tory parties;" and the defence which he makes for them is contemptible in the extreme. The whole nation was convinced, that to one or other of them was to be attributed the loſs of America. They had themſelves mutually charged each other with all the calamities and diſgrace which had befallen the nation in the courſe of a long and diſaſtrous war. Mr. Fox attributed theſe calamities to the utter *incapacity* and *folly* of his Majeſty's miniſters; whilſt Lord North, with at leaſt equal truth on his ſide, contended, that our want of ſucceſs and every particular diſaſter reſulting from the war were chargeable to the rancour of oppoſition; that "the ſtrength of government had been broken, its meaſures impeded, and its operations defeated by the ſtruggles of party." Yet Mr. Fox, who had aſſured the Houſe of Commons, p. 234, that under Lord Shelburne's adminiſtration, "the *old ſyſtem* was to be revived, moſt probably *with the old men*," and, p. 245, that "he could not act with any men in whom he had not the *fulleſt* and *moſt unbounded confidence*," now agreed to act with Lord North, one of the *old men*, to whoſe *folly* and *incapacity*, he had a hundred times attributed the loſs of the American continent!

When the coalition was formed, and Lord North and Mr. Fox appointed Secretaries of State, this author proceeds to detail the moſt important ſubjects, which the new miniſters brought before the conſideration of Parliament; and inadvertently admits, p. 271, that they *continued to act*, though one of the firſt advices which they gave at the council-table, was "overruled by the *authority of the Sovereign!*" This is *one paſſage*, which, notwithſtanding Mr. Fell's *laudable* care to give *no offence to Mr. Fox's friends*, cannot, we think, be gratifying to *the party, with which he had acted during his laſt adminiſtration.* But the ſubject on which the miniſters ſuffered themſelves to be overruled by their Sovereign, was of very little importance in compariſon with Mr. Fox's plan for

for the government of India, which contained the firſt *unequivocal proof* of his high ariſtocratical principles, and of his contempt, as his adverſaries contended, as well for the rights of the ſubject as the prerogatives of the Crown. By the bill, which he introduced into Parliament and carried through the Houſe of Commons, the Eaſt India Company was to be *deprived of its charter;* the government of its territorial poſſeſſions was to be veſted in a board, conſiſting of ſeven men choſen, for four or five years, neither by the Company, nor by the Crown, but by *Parliament*; and the board, ſo choſen and eſtabliſhed, was to be inveſted not only with full power to appoint and diſplace all officers in India; but even to controul the operations of the *nine directors* to be choſen by the proprietors for the purpoſe of conducting *the ſales*, *outfits*, and *all the commercial concerns* of the Company, p. 270. A more violent meaſure than this was ſurely never conceived by ſtateſmen.

"It was an attack, ſaid thoſe who oppoſed it, on the moſt ſolemn charters, ratified by the faith of Parliament; and was fraught with the moſt pointed miſchief againſt the integrity of the Britiſh legiſlature. They regarded it, *or they affected to regard it*, as the fatal forerunner of ſome dreadful political change, which was to deſtroy the balance of the conſtitution. The King, they ſaid, did not hold his crown on a more ſolemn tenure, than the Eaſt India Company did their commercial and territorial rights; and they invidiouſly aſked, if the Company's charter was to be taken away, what ſecurity was there, that the charter of the Bank of England, or of any other body corporate in the kingdom, might not equally be violated? What ſecurity could any individual have for his private property, if the rights and property of the Company were thus to be torn from them? It was a ſtretch of authority to which they never could conſent. If the bill *paſſed* [ſhould paſs] into a law, it would be a death-warrant to all the charters, and immunities of corporations and of individuals in Britain." P. 281.

Theſe, ſays the author, were the chief arguments which were urged againſt the propoſed meaſure; but he is miſtaken. It was likewiſe urged, that the influence of ſeven men, *eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament for four or five years*, with *all the patronage of India at their diſpoſal*, would be too powerful both for the Crown and the Houſe of Commons; and that one great object of the authors of the bill, was, through the influence which by it *they muſt have acquired*, (had it paſſed into a law, and a board of their own creatures been appointed) to render themſelves ſo far independent of the Crown, that they could not have been removed from their

offices for at leaſt four years! That ſome ſuch object as this was in their view, is rendered extremely probable by the conduct which they purſued, when their India bill was loſt, and themſelves diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's councils. The Houſe of Commons, which conſiſted almoſt entirely of the adherents of the late Marquis of Rockingham, and of Lord North,

—"came," (ſays Mr. Fell) to various ſtrong reſolutions in ſupport of their privileges, which were conceived to be attacked by the formation of a miniſtry, *which did not poſſeſs their confidence!* An addreſs, in the firſt inſtance, was voted to the King, ſtating, that 'alarming reports of *an intended diſſolution of Parliament had gone forth*, and humbly repreſenting to his Majeſty the inconveniences and dangers of a prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament in *the then ſituation of affairs*; and alſo entreating the Sovereign to hearken to the *advice of that Houſe*, and not to the ſecret advice of particular perſons, who might have *private intereſts of their own* (North and Fox, good men, could have no ſuch intereſts!) ſeparate from the true intereſts of the King and people.'" P. 317. "Soon afterwards Mr. Fox, in a committee on the ſtate of the nation, moved two reſolutions, one prohibiting the iſſue of any *other* [of the] public money from the Treaſury, Exchequer, or Bank of England, after a prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament, unleſs the ſupplies ſhould be previouſly appropriated by act of Parliament: the other deferring the ſecond reading of the mutiny bill to the 23d day of February. The object of theſe reſolutions was to render a diſſolution of Parliament *impracticable*, and though warmly oppoſed by Mr. Pitt and his friends (and reprobated by the whole nation), they were carried without a diviſion." P. 318.

Such violent attacks as theſe on the juſt prerogative of the Crown, and, through it, on our unrivalled Conſtitution, had never been made in Parliament ſince the diſaſtrous reign of Charles the Firſt. Fortunately, reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons have not the authority of acts of Parliament; for if they had, the monarchy would now have been as completely aboliſhed, as it was when the ill-adviſed Charles, in the year 1641, paſſed the unconſtitutional bill, which prohibited the Parliament from being diſſolved, prorogued, or adjourned but *by its own conſent*. The *name* of King might have been preſerved for ſome years, as it was then; but the whole power of the ſtate would have paſſed into the hands of the Coalition. As the Houſe of Commons adhered pertinaciouſly to theſe violent meaſures, the King had now no other alternative, but either to abdicate the throne at once and retire to his German dominions; or, after allowing the

Coalition

Coalition to run riot as long as poſſible without endangering the ſafety of the ſtate, to make his appeal from a *faction* to his *Britiſh ſubjects at large*. Like a patriot King, conſcious of deſerving the love and gratitude of his people, he, with great wiſdom, choſe the latter alternative, which furniſhed this author with an opportunity of ſaying (p. 388) that "for the maintenance of authority ſurreptitiouſly obtained, Mr. Pitt diſſolved the moſt virtuous, upright, and independent Houſe of Commons that England had ſeen for a long ſeries of years." England herſelf, however, thought very differently of that Houſe of Commons; for even Mr. Fox is, in this work (vol. ii. p. 373), repreſented as confeſſing, that "the people treated it *not* as *their organ* in the Conſtitution, and the guardian of their rights, but as *a faction* leagued to *oppreſs them*, with whom they had no common intereſt, or common cauſe;" and to us it appears not poſſible, that the people could have treated it otherwiſe.

Mr. Fox was now in oppoſition, and, apparently abandoning his ariſtocratical principles, continually raved in Parliament, in the Whig-club, and in his addreſſes to his conſtituents, of the rights of the people, the arbitrary principles of adminiſtration, and the increaſing influence of the Crown! On one memorable occaſion indeed he talked a very different language—language that would have been much more ſuitable to a Tory, in the reign of Charles the Second, oppoſing the excluſion bill, than to the leader of the Whigs towards the end of the eighteenth century. The occaſion, to which we allude, was the univerſally lamented indiſpoſition of the King, which, during the latter part of the year 1788 and the beginning of 1789, rendered his Majeſty incapable of diſcharging the functions of Government. Mr. Fox was then on an excurſion to the Continent; but an expreſs being ſent after him, he returned to England with the greateſt diſpatch, that, in the Houſe of Commons, he might claim the regency of the kingdom for the Prince of Wales. This he did by declaring, vol. ii. p. 5,

"That in the preſent condition of his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales had as *clear*, as *expreſs a right* to exerciſe the power of ſovereignty, during the continuance *and* [of the] incapacity, with which it had pleaſed God to afflict his Majeſty, as in the caſe of his Majeſty having *undergone a natural demiſe*.———If the Prince did not *claim* thoſe powers, to which from analogy, from hiſtory, and from the ſpirit of the conſtitution he *was clearly entitled*; if he acted in a manner more ſuited to his character and education; that moderation ſhould be their ſtrongeſt incitement" to reſtore, without delay,

the ſovereign authority, "which, he repeated (p. 13), his Royal Highneſs had an *undoubted claim* to exerciſe in the name and on the behalf of his Royal Father."

Such language as this from a profeſſed Whig, who had ſo often talked of the *majeſty of the people*, and who was known to be in the confidence of the Prince of Wales, excited, out of doors, ſome ſevere animadverſions, not on Mr. Fox only, but alſo on his Royal Highneſs, who had certainly done nothing to deſerve them. On Mr. Fox they were the more ſevere, as he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the appointment of a committee to examine and report *precedents* of ſuch proceedings, as may have been had in ſimilar caſes; and he was fain, at the next meeting of the Houſe, after ſome verbal quibbling, to admit, that

"Before the prince could exerciſe that right (for which he had ſo unguardedly contended) 'he muſt appeal to the court competent to decide, *whether it belonged to him or not*, and *from the adjudication of that court* receive the poſſeſſion. *With the Lords and Commons of Great Britain* reſted the adjudication of the Prince of Wales's right, and by them he was to be put into poſſeſſion. But in conſidering it, they were not to exerciſe *diſcretion*, whether he was or was not the proper perſon to exerciſe that right; but whether or not he really *had it;* they were not then in the capacity to legiſlate, but only to *judge;* functions which they all knew to be clearly diſtinct." P. 19.

This, whether it be conſtitutional doctrine or not, was, in effect, a retractation of what he had ſo confidently affirmed at their laſt meeting; for it is indiſputable, that in the caſe of his Majeſty's *having undergone a natural demiſe*, the adjudication of the Prince of Wales's right to exerciſe the royal authority does *not* reſt with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, nor would he, in that caſe, have occaſion to *appeal to any court*, to be put in poſſeſſion of what the letter, as well as the ſpirit of the conſtitution declares to be his undoubted right.

Mr. Pitt having carried his motion for the appointment of a committee to examine precedents, it was found, that during the minority of Edward the Third, and of Richard the Second, as well as during the temporary incapacity of Henry VI. a caſe extremely ſimilar, the exerciſe of the regal authority had been conferred by the two Houſes of Parliament. To theſe precedents Mr. Fox objected with great vehemence, becauſe he ſaid,

"Precedents drawn from ſuch times could not be reſorted to with ſafety, becauſe there was no analogy between the conſtitution

tution *then*, and the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed *at the Revolution*, and ſince practiſed. All precedents taken from periods preceding the Revolution, muſt be precedents that bear no analogy to the preſent caſe; becauſe *at no one period before the Revolution was civil liberty clearly defined and underſtood, the rights of the different branches of the legiſlature aſcertained, and the free ſpirit of our conſtitution felt and acknowledged!*" P. 29.

Mr. Hume had ſaid all this long before, and proved its truth by the moſt concluſive facts and arguments; but for having ſaid ſo, he brought upon himſelf the rancorous hoſtility of every political writer among our *modern* Whigs; nor do we believe that on any other occaſion, Mr. Fox would have given the ſanction of his authority to Hume's opinion of the Engliſh Conſtitution anterior to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Tudor. Why he ſanctioned it on this occaſion, the reader of his Memoirs by Mr. Fell will not fail to diſcover. That he might not, however, appear to have abandoned *entirely* the principles of his party, he affirmed (p. 43) what certainly what was never affirmed by any Tory, nay, nor by any well-informed *old* Whig, "that the Houſe of Lancaſter had much better pretenſions to the Crown than the Houſe of York;" but he again contradicted what he had often ſaid of the royal *veto* in the caſe of a bill paſſing through *both* Houſes of Parliament, as well as all his arguments and addreſſes againſt a diſſolution of the Coalition Parliament.

"He explained," ſays Mr. Fell, "the particular powers of the Crown to defend itſelf againſt any encroachment on the part of the Commons, or to reſiſt any faction in the Houſe of Lords. In the one caſe, *by a diſſolution*, the King might repel the attempt on his prerogative; and, by the increaſe of the peerage, he might quell the other. He argued alſo on the power of giving either an *aſſent* [to] or a *diſſent* from any bill, a power which operated equally againſt the ſingle deſign of one, or the confederate union of the two Houſes, to trench on the conſtitutional rights of the Crown, and pointed out the diſadvantages of ſubjecting the Sovereign to ſuch difficulties, as he would be liable to encounter, were the power of *diſſolution*, *increaſe of peerage*, and the right of giving aſſent or *diſſent* to bills taken away." P. 45.

Mr. Fox was here inſiſting that *all* the prerogatives of the Crown ſhould be conferred, during the King's indiſpoſition, on a *ſingle Regent*. "If," ſaid he (p. 71), "any diminution of royal power be neceſſary, it is *that of the Crown not that of a Regent;* for a Regent being naturally weaker than the Government of a King, ought to be ſtrengthened

by every conſtitutional prerogative." He even contended (p. 74) that "they had better *diſtruſt Parliament* than the Prince of Wales, becauſe the Prince had the greater intereſt in the Crown, which muſt devolve to him after the death of his Father;" as if a man had not as much intereſt in that, of which he is in poſſeſſion, as in that which he expects to devolve on him as an inheritance at ſome future period! Surely this is ſtrange language from the leader of the Whigs, who was accuſtomed, when not in office, to toaſt *the majeſty of the people!* Whether the following paſſage of the ſame ſpeech furniſhes a key to unlock the myſtery, our readers will judge for themſelves; though they would certainly have been able to judge more correctly, and, as we think, much more favourably of Mr. Fox, had not this author's abſurd prejudices againſt Mr. Pitt made him ſuppreſs his ſpeech to which this is a reply.

"The right Hon. Gentleman having diveſted the Regent of his juſt prerogatives, ſays, 'Do *you* wiſh for the *purpoſe* [powers] of giving away places, and offices, and emoluments?' My anſwer," continued Mr. Fox, is that I would *not accept the Government*, without enjoying thoſe powers, and that patronage, which are given me by the Conſtitution." P. 71.

The recovery of the King happily put an end to theſe conteſts, and freed the people from much anxiety about the fate of their beloved Monarch, as well as from a well-grounded apprehenſion of a change of thoſe ſervants of the Crown, who, by the wiſdom and vigour of their adminiſtration, had, in a few years, raiſed the nation from the depth of diſtreſs, into which it was plunged by the American war, to the higheſt pitch of proſperity perhaps which it ever enjoyed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. II. *An Elementary Treatiſe on Natural Philoſophy. Tranſlated from the French of M. R. J. Haüy, Profeſſor of Mineralogy at the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, &c. &c. By Olintbus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; with Notes by the Tranſlator.* 2 vols. 8vo. 435 and 427 pp. with Plates. 11.4s. G. Kearſley. 1807.

THE tranſlator of this philoſophical work, in a preface which he has annexed to it, briefly mentions Mr. Haüy's acknowledged philoſophical reputation; gives ſome account

of that gentleman's views in the compilation of the work, and concludes by mentioning a few particulars reſpecting his tranſlation and additions. His additions are placed as notes, and are intended either for illuſtrating the text, or for ſupplying certain deficiencies, ſuch as the deſcription of particular inſtruments, the account of recent diſcoveries, or of theories improved ſince the original publication of the work in the French language, and ſo forth.

In the Introduction Mr. Haüy gives a general and ſuccinct idea of the whole extent of knowledge, which the human ſpecies has acquired, reſpecting natural bodies, the arrangement of which, he ſays, has furniſhed the three grand diviſions of Phyſics, Chemiſtry, and Natural Hiſtory. He then diſcriminates thoſe peculiar properties of bodies, the conſideration of which falls more immediately under any one of thoſe three diviſions; but, attending particularly to the firſt, which in fact is the only ſubject of the work, he points out the method moſt proper for the inveſtigation of phenomena; namely, the Newtonian or experimental method. In this illuſtration, Mr. H. makes a difference between theory and ſyſtem, which is ſomewhat peculiar.

"The object," he ſays, "of theory is to connect to a general fact, or to the leaſt poſſible number of general facts, all the particular facts which ſeem to be dependent."

"But a ſyſtem, ſuch as we would conſider here as what ought to be baniſhed from natural philoſophy, conſiſts in a purely gratuitous ſuppoſition, to which we endeavour to confine the courſe of nature. In a word, the ſyſtem is the romance of nature, while the theory is its hiſtory, and a hiſtory which, without ever ceaſing to be faithful to truth, embraces at once the paſt, the preſent, and the future."

The remainder of the Introduction ſtates the arrangement of the materials of the work, together with the views and the reaſons which ſuggeſted it.

Of the numerous particulars contained in the preſent work, it cannot be expected that we ſhould give a full and particular account, as that would extend this article to an enormous length. But we ſhall ſelect from the whole, ſuch more prominent parts as are more likely to manifeſt the ſtyle, the extent, the beauties, and the defects, of the work; whence a tolerably juſt idea of the merits of the performance may be formed.

In the deſcription of the moſt general properties of matter, with which the firſt volume commences, this author is clear and preciſe; but frequently ſuppoſes, or writes as if he ſup-

poſed, that his readers are already acquainted with the ſubject. Thus in explaining the poroſity of bodies, he illuſtrates that property by the experiment of the ſhower of quickſilver paſsing through the pores of wood within the receiver of an air pump. But as the nature of a vacuum, the conſtruction of an air pump, and the preſſure of the atmoſphere which forces the quickſilver through the wood, are explained in a ſubſequent part of the work, the reader cannot be ſuppoſed to know any thing of thoſe particulars; the illuſtration is therefore evidently improper; eſpecially as the ſame property might have been illuſtrated by a variety of other more common, or more familiar examples.

In ſtating the order of the elaſticities of metallic ſubſtances in page 44, the author mentions ſix metals, viz. iron, copper, ſilver, gold, pewter, and lead; not conſidering that pewter is a mixt metallic body, and is of courſe variable in its elaſticity; but as the ſame inaccuracy occurs in one or two other places in the courſe of the work, it is probable that the miſtake may ariſe from the tranſlation. It ſeems that he meant tin inſtead of pewter.

In page 47, Mr. H. endeavours to explain the difference between gravity and weight; but the diſtinction is perplexing to the reader.

"Gravity," he ſays, "is meaſured by the velocity which it impreſſes upon each molecule of a body, and this velocity is independent of the number of moleculæ; but the weight of a body is meaſured by the effort which muſt be made to ſuſtain that body, and to hinder it from falling*. But this effort is ſo much the more conſiderable, as there are in bodies more moleculæ urged on with the ſame velocity: hence the weight is properly expreſſed by the product of the maſs into its velocity, from which it follows that it varies in the ſame ratio as the maſs, relatively to bodies which we weigh, becauſe theſe bodies are conſidered as ſolicited unto equal velocities. It is now eaſy to conceive why,

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"* We may alſo diſtinguiſh, though the diſtinction is more verbal than philoſophical, between *weight* and *heavineſs*. Thus *heavineſs* is that quality in a body which we feel and diſtinguiſh by itſelf: *weight* is the meaſure and degree of that quality, which we aſcertain by compariſon. Abſolutely and in an undetermined ſenſe, we ſay that a thing is *heavy*; but relatively, and in a manner determined, that it is of ſuch a *weight*, as of 2, 3, 4, pounds, &c. Many circumſtances prove the *heavineſs* of atmoſpheric air; but the mercury in a barometer determines its exact *weight*. See Girard and Truſler on Synonymes.--Tr."

among bodies abandoned, thoſe of greater maſs fall more ſpeedily from the ſame height, than thoſe whoſe maſſes are leſs conſiderable. This difference ariſes from the reſiſtance of the air, which is relatively greater as the maſs of bodies is leſs." Vol. I. page 47.

The diſcrimination between gravitation, and the force of coheſion, or the attraction at ſmall diſtances, in page 53, is by no means clear and definite. The words are as follows.

"The attraction which, as we have remarked, acts in the inverſe ratio of the ſquares of the diſtances, follows at the ſame time the direct ratio of the maſſes; and it is this which renders thoſe effects ſo perceptible with regard to the bodies that move in the celeſtial regions: it diſappears among thoſe of a volume ſo minute as to have no proportion with the maſs of our globe; but we find it again about us, in the reciprocal actions of the electric and magnetic fluids, where it contributes to the production of phenomena, with a repulſive force conforming to the ſame law. On the other hand, the moleculæ of ſolid bodies are bound together by attractive forces, whence their mutual adherence reſults: and to ſimilar forces muſt be imputed a great number of the phenomena, where the bodies are found in a ſtate of diviſion in which their elementary particles are iſolated: ſuch are cryſtalliſation, the refraction and inflexion of light, the elevation of liquids in capillary tubes, and chemical combinations. The name of *affinity* has been given to the attractive force which produces theſe different phenomena." Page 53.

The pages from 75 to 101 contain a conciſe eſſay on cryſtallization, a ſubject, for the knowledge of which Mr. Haüy has long been diſtinguiſhed in the philoſophical world; and accordingly this little eſſay is well written; but it is evidently too intricate for any reader who is only in the commencement of his philoſophical ſtudy.

Upwards of 30 pages of this volume are employed on the ſubject of heat, caloric, expanſion by heat, and thermometer; but among thoſe pages the reader will not find any of thoſe uſeful tables which naturally belong to the ſubject, ſuch as a table of ſpecific heats of bodies, a table of the expanſions of bodies, a table of the moſt remarkable effects which take place at different temperatures, &c.; and inſtead of this, Mr. H. gives a rather long, and not very uſeful hiſtory of Reaumur's thermometer.

On capillary attraction this author is prolix and inconcluſive.—A ſection, under the title of water in a ſtate of ice, occupies 16 pages of this volume, yet in all thoſe pages no mention is made of freezing mixtures.

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The fifth chapter, which is the laſt of this firſt volume, contains the ſubject of electricity; wherein that ſcience is intermixed with its hiſtory. The hypotheſis of electricity, which this author prefers to the Franklinian, and which he adopts in his explanation of the phenomena, is expreſſed in the following terms.

"The hypotheſis," he ſays, "which we ſhall employ to explain theſe phenomena, will lead us to conſider with Symmer*, the electric fluid as compoſed of two different fluids, which are neutralized one by the other in the ordinary ſtate of bodies, and which are diſengaged when the bodies exhibit ſigns of electricity. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that the exiſtence of theſe two fluids is not founded upon ſuch ſatisfactory reaſons as that of the electric fluid itſelf, which we here ſuppoſe to reſult from their combination. But the adoption of theſe fluids conduces, notwithſtanding, to a ſimple and plauſible manner of repreſenting the reſults of experience, and preſerves us from the difficulties into which we ſhall ſee that we are likely to fall by attempting any other hypotheſis†." P. 347.

And further on he ſays,

"Let us now compare the opinion of Franklin as to the electriſation of bodies, with the manner of conceiving the ſame phenomenon in the hypotheſis we have adopted. This celebrated philoſopher conſidered the electric fluid as a ſimple ſubſtance; and in the paſſage to the ſtate of electricity one of two things might happen: the body might receive from without a quantity of fluid which would become added to the natural quantity, and, in this caſe, we ſhould ſay of this body that it was electrified *poſitively*, which takes place with regard to glaſs, and to many other ſub-

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"* Philoſophical Tranſact. vol. LXI. part i. p. 340, et ſeq."

"† Profeſſor Robiſon ſtates a fact which he conſiders as a complete proof that the doctrine of vitreous and reſinous electricity is unfounded: both kinds of electricity are produced in a conducting body, without any material communication, by mere-juxta poſition to a body poſſeſſed of either the vitreous or the reſinous electricity. For our own parts, we heſitate to admit the exiſtence of the electric fluid itſelf, as completely eſtabliſhed; or if we admit it in theory, we do not poſitively affirm that it exiſts in nature, conforming in this reſpect to what Mr. Haüy has ſtated generally in par. 113. But it is of comparatively little importance, whether one fluid, or two component fluids, really exiſt, or be merely hypothetical, provided the aſſumed hypotheſis enables us faithfully and ſatisfactorily to exhibit and connect the reſults of experiment. Tr."

ſtances,

ſtances, in conſequence of friction: or the body might loſe a portion of its natural fluid, and then it would be found electrified *negatively*; this would be the caſe with ſealing-wax, reſin, ſilk, &c. when they are rubbed. Hence are deduced the expreſſions of *poſitive* and *negative electricity*, employed by Franklin to repreſent the two oppoſite ſtates of which we have been treating: we ſhall ſoon ſee that the ſame body might alſo, according to circumſtances, paſs to one or other of theſe ſtates.

"But, in the hypotheſis we have adopted, all the effects attributed by Franklin to poſitive electricity, or to the ſuperabundance of a ſimple fluid admitted by that philoſopher, would be produced by the action of the two conſtituent fluids, reſtored to its free ſtate; and the effects, which in his views would depend upon the negative electricity, or the ſubtraction of a part of the fluid, would be due to the action of the other conſtituent fluid. We ſhall, therefore, call the fluid that relates to the firſt kind of electricity, the *fluid of vitreous electricity*, or ſimply the *vitreous fluid*; and we ſhall give to the fluid which produces the other kind of electricity, the name of *fluid of reſinous electricity*, or for conciſeneſs the *reſinous fluid*. This language is nearly the ſame as was employed by Dufay, in a leſs determinate ſenſe; and ſince we poſſeſs but little knowledge as to the real nature of theſe two fluids, whoſe exiſtence indeed is not completely demonſtrated, we conceive we cannot do better than borrow the names of thoſe bodies which appear to furniſh them in a more eſpecial manner." Page 349.

In the adoption of this favourite hypotheſis Mr. H. remains ſatisfied with the facility of its application to the elucidation of certain phenomena, which, though capable of being explained on either hypotheſis, (viz. on that of the two fluids, or on the Franklinian, of a ſingle fluid) may perhaps with more apparent facility be reconciled to the former than to the latter, but he takes no notice of thoſe electrical experiments in which a decided current in the direction from the poſitive to the negative electricity, is manifeſted; and to the explanation of which the hypotheſis of the two fluids cannot be applied.

In the deſcription of electrical inſtruments, Mr. H. is not very accurate. For inſtance, in deſcribing Cavallo's electrometer, he ſays, "It conſiſts of two balls of elder-pith of a very ſmall diameter, ſuſpended by means of two hairs from a braſs ball, which reſts upon the orifice of a kind of glaſs flaſk." But the original deſcription of that electrometer directs to ſuſpend the balls by means of ſilver wires. If the balls were ſuſpended by hairs, the electrometer could not act, becauſe hair is not a conductor of electricity. Speaking of the ſubſtances, which are rendered electrical by the

the action of heat, independent of friction Mr. Haüy mentions a very curious obſervation.

"Such bodies," he ſays, "as are ſuſceptible of becoming electriſed by heat, preſent, relatively to their forms, a new ſingularity, which ſeems to announce a mutual dependence between their cryſtalliſation and their electric property. We know that in general the way in which nature elaborates cryſtals is ſubjected to a law of the greateſt ſimplicity, in ſo far that the oppoſite and correſponding parts are ſimilar, with regard to the number, the diſpoſition, and the figure of their faces. But the forms of cryſtals that become electric by heat deviate from this ſymmetry, in ſuch manner that the parts in which the two electricities reſide, though ſimilarly ſituated at the two extremities of the cryſtal, differ in their configuration; one of them undergoing decrements which are evaneſcent upon the oppoſite part, or to which decrements correſpond that are ſubjected to another law; a circumſtance which may enable an obſerver to predict before-hand, ſimply from the inſpection of the cryſtal, on what ſide either ſpecies of electricity will be found, when the cryſtal ſhall be ſubmitted to the teſt of experiment. Thus in the variety of the tourmalin which we ſhall call *iſogone*, and which is repreſented by fig. 52, the ſhape is that of a priſm of nine plane ſides, terminated at one end by a ſummit having three faces, and at the other by a ſummit having ſix faces; and experiments prove that the firſt ſummit is the ſeat of reſinous electricity, while the ſecond manifeſts vitreous electricity,

"But of all the cryſtals that exhibit this correllation between the exterior configuration and the electric virtue, the moſt remarkable are thoſe which appertain to an acidulating ſubſtance named *borate of magneſia*, whoſe form is, generally, that of a cube incomplete on all its edges, and farther modified by facets correſponding to the ſolid angles. Here the two electricities act according to the directions of four axes, each of which paſſes through two oppoſite ſolid angles of the cube which is the primitive form. In one of the varieties (fig. 53) which we ſhall call *defective*, one of the two ſolid angles ſituated at the extremities of the ſame axis is entire, the other has given way to a facet *s*. Now reſinous electricity is evinced at the angle which has not undergone any alteration, and vitreous electricity at the facet which ſupplies the place of the oppoſite angle; thus making eight electric poles, four for each ſpecies of electricity. In another variety (fig. 54) the ſolid angles analogous to thoſe of the preceding which were ſupplied by the facets, continue to preſent the ſame modification. The other angles ſituated ſimilarly to thoſe which were entire, are here replaced each by a like facet *s*; but if it exiſted alone, the ſymmetry would be found re-eſtabliſhed, while the law of the phenomenon requires that it ſhould be altered. Therefore, three other facets, *r*, *r*, *r*, are obſerved to be ſituated about each of the former; ſo that the angles which they

they modify, preſent, in this reſpect, a kind of ſuperabundance, in conſequence of which this variety has been denominated *ſuperabundant borate of magneſia* *." P. 433.

Eight plates, which contain 54 figures of inſtruments, diagrams, &c. are annexed to this volume.

The ſecond volume contains the ſubjects of Galvaniſm, of Magnetiſm, and of Light, or Optics.

This author commences his ſecond volume with a conciſe hiſtory of Galvaniſm, wherein he relates the appearances which gave riſe to that wonderful ſubject; he explains Volta's theory in a very particular manner; deſcribes the animal electricity, or the electrical power of certain fiſhes; deſcribes ſome experiments that are to be performed with Volta's pile, and laſtly conſiders the chemical power of galvanic electricity in the decompoſition of water. But ſince the original publication of this work in France, the ſubject of Galvaniſm has undergone rapid and wonderful improvements. Its action has been greatly extended; its new effects have already introduced a new mode of reaſoning on

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" * Since the publication of this Treatiſe, our author has been enabled farther to purſue his reſearches into the properties of this kind of cryſtals, and that his labours have not been entirely miſemployed, may be learned from the following extract from the *Tableau Méthodique*, &c. of J. A. H. Lucas:—" The examination of topaz cryſtals, including both the new varieties of form, (viz. the *Octoſexdecimal* aluminous fluate of ſilica, and the *Perioctaëdral* aluminous fluate of ſilica with a ſexdecimal ſummit), has conducted M. Haüy to two intereſting reſults. The firſt variety has enabled him to verify a conjecture which his obſervations on the electricity of ſeveral other mineral ſubſtances, and particularly the tourmalin and borate of magneſia, rendered extremely plauſible, and which nature appears to take a pleaſure in confirming; namely, that the ſecondary forms of ſuch minerals as are capable of becoming electric by heat always deviate from the rules of ſymmetry, at the ſame time that the two ſummits always acquire two oppoſite ſtates of electricity. The ſecond variety has preſented him with new proofs of an electric phenomenon, which ſeems to be nearly allied to that which is exhibited by magnets with conſecutive points. 'It is,' ſays he, 'an additional inſtance of reſemblance between the appearances produced by magnetiſm, and thoſe which are eſpecially exhibited by bodies ſuſceptible of electricity by heat; and in which the law of the electric denſities is ſo completely analogous to that obſerved by the magnetic denſities in the artificial magnet."—See alſo par. 568, vol. ii. Tr."

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the moſt important phenomena of nature, and almoſt every day's experience produces ſome intereſting diſcovery. Yet, as far as it reaches, Mr. Haüy's ſtatement is ſufficiently clear; though he does not give a full account of the above-mentioned particulars, nor does he ſeem to be well acquainted with what had been done in this country relative to that ſubject. In his parallel between common electricity and galvaniſm, he would have expreſſed himſelf in a different manner, if he had been acquainted with Dr. Wollaſton's paper in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1801. Of this valuable paper, however, the tranſlator annexes a pretty ample extract in a note to page 48.

The firſt ſection of the ſixth chapter, which treats of magnetiſm, principally contains Mr. Coulomb's theory, and the ſummary of which is expreſſed in the following words.

"The correſpondence between the two theories *(meaning of electricity and magnetiſm)* leads us further to conſider the magnetic fluid as compoſed of two diſtinct fluids, combined together in iron that exhibits no ſign of magnetiſm, and exiſting apart in that which has undergone a ſtate of magnetiſm. The moleculæ of each fluid alſo repel one another, and attract thoſe of the other fluid; and Coulomb has proved, as we ſhall preſently ſee, that theſe different actions follow the inverſe ratio of the ſquare of the diſtance.

"All the natural fluid of the magnetic body, even after its decompoſition, remains in the interior of that body; and, in this view, magnets may be aſſimilated to idio-electric bodies. The two fluids diſengaged from the ſtate of combination, take contrary movements towards the extremities of the magnet, and thus exhibit actions analogous to thoſe of vitreous and reſinous electricity." P. 60.

The application of this theory to the phenomena of magnetic attractions and repulſions, is contained in the next ſection.

"Having proceeded," this author ſays, "thus far on our ſubject, we are now capable of explaining the phenomena produced by magnets in conſequence of their mutual actions. This explanation will in reality be very little more than expreſſing in other words what we have ſaid (410) of the effects exhibited by idio-electric bodies, of which one part is in a vitreous, and the other in a reſinous ſtate, and particularly the tourmalin. We may ſuppoſe, if we pleaſe, that the boreal fluid of a magnet performs the ſame function as the vitreous fluid of the tourmalin, and the auſtral as the reſinous fluid. On this ſuppoſition the reſemblance of the phenomena, in the two branches of ſcience, is limited to thoſe which the two bodies exhibit, having each its natural

natural quantity of fluid only, which may indeed be decompoſed, but can never be either increaſed or diminiſhed. Of conſequence there will be this diſtinguiſhing character between the two fluids, that the electric fluid paſſes freely from one body to another, and, in certain circumſtances, exhibits itſelf to the eye by ſparks and ſtreams of light, while the magnetic fluid acts in ſilence, and becomes perceptible only by the movements it occaſions in other bodies placed within its ſphere of attraction or repulſion. But if this mode of acting does not furniſh the hope of phenomena equally ſtriking with thoſe which electricity affords, the phenomena it does exhibit ſhould on that account be the more cloſely ſtudied by the naturaliſt; ſince the more a cauſe would affect to conceal itſelf, the greater would be the ſagacity of thoſe who ſhould ſucceed in penetrating the myſtery." P. 73.

In the courſe of the ſame ſection, this application of the above theory is farther illuſtrated by referring to diagrams contained in the annexed plates; and we muſt acknowledge that both the theory and the application ſeem to be rational and probable. Among the methods of communicating magnetiſm, this author juſtly gives the preference to that of the double touch, as is commonly called.

In the courſe of this chapter, Mr. H. deſcribes, with encomiums, Mr. Coulomb's experiments concerning the diſpoſition of metallic needles between two magnetic bars. We muſt obſerve, however, that when thoſe experiments were tried at the Royal Inſtitution, they did not anſwer. Perhaps ſome particular circumſtance was omitted, either in the deſcription or in the performance. It is to be remarked, that in the courſe of this chapter on magnetiſm, there is not a table of magnetical declinations or inclinations.

The laſt, and by far the longeſt chapter of this work, treats of light and its dependences; viz. of colours, viſion, optical inſtruments, &c. It extends from page 138 to page 393; which is followed by the index, &c.

In the firſt ſection of this chapter, Mr. H. gives the theories of Deſcartes and of Newton, on the nature and propagation of light, and then applies them to the explanation of phenomena generally known and eaſily tried.

In the ſame ſection he notices the northern lights, or *aurora borealis*, deſcribing their appearances, and the opinions that have been entertained relative to its nature and origin; after which he ſays,

"From the particulars we have ſtated, it appears that every hypotheſis has been tried to account for the aurora borealis. Among the different cauſes to which it has been attributed, we

ſhould

ſhould be inclined to prefer that of electricity; but as yet this preference has no deciſive obſervation in its favour, and the uncertainty that ſtill accompanies the phenomenon we have been conſidering, furniſhes a new proof, that what we have known longeſt, is not always that which we know beſt." Vol. II. p. 153.

In the ſection on the colours of light, Mr. H. deſcribes with great propriety Sir I. Newton's experiments, and notices the cautious manner in which that great man expreſſes himſelf reſpecting the gradation of the coloured priſmatic light. He then proceeds to explain upon the Newtonian theory, the appearances of the rainbow, and the colours of objects in general.

The ſection upon optical illuſions is peculiarly well drawn; wherein beſides the common effects ariſing from, or dependent upon perſpective properties, Mr. H. deſcribes Dr. Bradley's diſcovery of the cauſe of the aberration of the fixed ſtars, with much perſpicuity.

The ſection on double refraction is likewiſe well drawn; but is rather prolix. In the laſt ſection, which treats of viſion aſſiſted by lenſes, reflectors, &c. this author deſcribes the principal optical inſtruments; viz. the teleſcope, ſimple, achromatic, and reflecting; the microſcope, the camera obſcura, the magic lantern, &c. Throughout this long chapter upon light, the reader will frequently find reaſon to admire the perſpicuity of the deſcriptions, and the ample account of opinions and theories; but he will be diſappointed by the want of a table of the refractive and diſperſive powers of different tranſparent media, and likewiſe of other particular ſtatements of facts highly important in the ſcience of optics.

At the end of the ſecond volume there is an alphabetical index of the particulars that are contained in the whole work; and to this the tranſlator has annexed a pretty ample collection of additions and corrections.

This volume contains 16 plates; viz. from plate 9, which follows the numeration of the plates in the firſt volume, to plate 24.

After having thus given an account of the moſt material parts of theſe two volumes, it will be neceſſary to add the opinion which the peruſal of the whole has induced us to form; and with reſpect to this we do not heſitate to ſay, that though we cannot but praiſe it as a ſcientific and uſeful work, yet it does not appear likely to be of much uſe either to the novice or to the proficient philoſopher. The claſs of readers, for whoſe improvement it ſeems to be particularly calculated,

calculated, conſiſts of thoſe who have ſome previous knowledge of the ſubject, to whom neither the terms, nor the principal philoſophical inſtruments, nor the more elementary parts of the ſubject, are entirely unknown.

The moſt natural way of imparting philoſophical knowledge, and, indeed, that which has been adopted by the beſt writers, is firſt of all to ſtate the principal facts that have been eſtabliſhed from experience, and then to ſubjoin the theory or the hypotheſis which may appear to be beſt adapted to the explanation of thoſe facts. But Mr. Haüy's principal object has been to treat of theories, and with them he has commenced every one of the ſubjects which he has noticed in his work. Mr. Gregory, as a tranſlator, ſeems to have performed his taſk ſufficiently well; and he has undoubtedly improved the work by his numerous additions. Some of his beſt notes are,

On Perſpiration, in vol. 1. page 25.

On the Standard Meaſure, in page 74.

On Continuity, in page 159.

On Capillary Attraction, in page 175.

On the Floating of Needles upon Water, in page 181.

On the Effects of Galvaniſm upon the Human Body, in page 54, vol. 2.

On the Reflection of Light, in page 159.

On certain Optical Inſtruments for Drawing, in page 386, &c.

Theſe notes will be found to do great credit to the tranſlator, whom we have more than once had occaſion to commend, as the auihor of original works.

ART. IV. *A moſt pleaſant, fruitful, and witty Work of the beſt State of a Public Weal, and of the new Iſle called Utopia; Written in Latin by the Right Worthy and Famous Sir Thomas More, Knight, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Raphe Robinſon. A. D.* 1551. *A new Edition; with copious Notes, (including the whole of Dr. Warner's) and a Biographical and Literary Introduction. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F.S.A. Author of "An Introduction to the Knowledge of the beſt Editions of the Greek and Latin Claſſics."* 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. Miller. 1808.

MR. Dibdin is from time to time giving us opportunities, which we gladly embrace, of commending his diligence and perſeverance in the cauſe of learning. Theſe, however,

however, appear only to be præludia, as it were, to his greater work of Ames and Herbert, to which we look with conſiderable anxiety, not doubting but that he will derive from it a rich harveſt of profit and of fame.

This edition of More's Utopia is executed in a very claſſical manner, muſt be a very agreeable preſent to the lovers of our earlier literature, and will of courſe have a place in every good Engliſh library. We give firſt the Epiſtle to the Reader, that due judgment may be formed of what is intended to be done.

"THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

"GENTLE READER,

"I here preſent unto thee a new edition of a celebrated work, which has not had the good fortune to be ſo much admired in our own, as in foreign countries. Whether this may have ariſen from the want of curioſity or diſcernment in our anceſtors, is a point too delicate and weighty for my determination: certain it is, that almoſt all editors have complained of the backwardneſs of our countrymen to notice and commend the Utopia of Sir Thomas More.

"The text of the preſent edition is taken from the firſt Engliſh one, which was tranſlated by Raphe Robinſon, and printed by Abraham Veale, in 1551: a work of ſuch ſcarcity, as to have eſcaped the notice of all editors of ancient Engliſh authors. Its *intrinſic* value * has appeared to me to be equal to its rarity.

"The notes, which accompany the text, are executed on the plan of a *Variorum Edition*, and, without the affectation of anti-

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* "This firſt Engliſh edition is particularly analiſed at page clix. &c. poſt. As ſpecimens of the purity of its ſtyle, the reader may, *in limine*, conſult pp. 24, 5, of the Prologue, and pp. 46, 7—124, 5, of the Firſt Book only.

"If I were to mention any contemporary work, analogous to it in ſtyle, it would be Michael Wood's tranſlation of the famous Treatiſe "*De Vera Obedientia*," by the Biſhop of Wincheſter, with Bonner's preface: printed at Roane, xxvi of October MDLIII. 8vo—a work ſufficiently known to, and coveted by, black-letter collectors! It is indeed ſingularly curious. The reader will compare the following with the firſt half dozen lines of page 22, book i. (poſt.)

"But as touching this biſhop's worthy praiſes, there ſhall be nothing ſpoken of me at this time; not only becauſe they are infinite, but becauſe they are far better known to all Chriſtendom than becometh me here to make rehearſal.'—fol. 1. rev."

quarian

quarian research, they are intended to throw some little light on the manners, customs, and sentiments of our ancestors in the sixteenth century.

"The 'supplemental notes,' while they may be thought to exhibit amusing specimens of the literature of the seventeenth century, connect, in some degree, the chain of research with the present times*. Those notes, which allude to *modern* customs and opinions, may probably, at first sight, be considered superficial; but it should be remembered that, at a future period, (if the edition be permitted to live) they may in turn become interesting to the curious antiquary.

"The 'biographical and literary Introduction,' was intended to give an additional interest to the subsequent pages; so that in reading the most celebrated performance of Sir Thomas More, a tolerably accurate idea might be formed of the family, the life, and the works of its author. In the present age of elegant and curious disquisition, the 'Portraits of Sir Thomas More,' and the 'Editions of his Utopia,' may not be thought the least acceptable parts of this 'Introduction.'

"In fine, (following the example of ancient *Lyndsay*, and the author of the *Complaynt of Scotland*,) I entreat the 'Gude Redar to correct me familiarly, and be cherite, and til interpreit my intentione favourablye†.' Or, in the language of another ancient wight, 'the good reader is to be praied, for his own relief and the Author's, first to correct the errors of the print, and then to read and judge‡.'

"And thus heartily wishing thee farewell,

"I am

"Thine

"*Kensington, June* 21, 1808. T. F. D."

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* 'I have adopted both the ancient and the modern orthography, in the extracts from the authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The former, out of compliment to Dr. Johnson's remark in Hamlet; (Reed's Shakspeare, vol. xviii. p. 284. note 5.) the latter, from respect to the good sense evinced by Mr. G. Ellis, as noticed at p. lxxv. post.

† "Dr. Leyden's edition of the *Complaynt of Scotland*, 1801. 4to. p. 23. *Prel. Dissert.* and p. 27. of the text. A work of equal interest and erudition. The first 292 pages are devoted to a Preliminary Dissertation; the following 294 to a reprint of the text. A useful glossary of 80 pages concludes the volume."

‡ "See '*An Answere to a Supplicatorie Epistle of G. T.*' Printed for Tobie Smith, London, 8vo. No date."

Mr. Dibdin next proceeds to his undertaking, obſerving the following arrangement:

"I. The Family of Sir T. More.
II. The Biography of Sir T. More.
III. Account of his Works; with Specimens of the ſame.
IV. Editions of the Utopia."

In every one of theſe articles the Reader will find a great deal of novel information, and many curious and intereſting anecdotes.

The account of the various editions of the Utopia is ſingularly curious, and the notes throughout the book, which entitle it in a peculiar manner to the appellation of a Variorum Edition, demonſtrate a very familiar and extenſive acquaintance with many of the moſt rare and curious books in our language. A ſingle ſpecimen of the manner in which theſe notes are introduced and executed will fully juſtify all that we have ſaid in favour of the Editor.

The amuſements of our anceſtors are deſcribed by the author of Utopia to conſiſt in dice, cards, tables, tennis, bowls, and coyts. On this paſſage we have the following notes.

"We are told, in a nearly contemporary treatiſe, written by Lemnius, that the principal amuſements of the ſtronger Engliſhmen, about this time, were 'wreſtling, *coytinge*, tennis, bowlinge, whorle battinge, lifting great waightes, pitching the barre, ryding, running, leapinge, ſhooting in gunnes, ſwymming, toſſing the pike, tyltinge barryers and tourney:' the gentler exerciſes were 'to be caryed in wagons, rowed in boates, ſinginge and muſicall melodie: and if thereto be uſed a cleare and lowde readinge of bigge tuned ſoundes by ſtoppes and certayne pauſes, as *our comical fellowes now do*, that meaſure rhetorick by their peeviſh rhythmes, it will bring exceeding much good to the breaſt and muſcles.'

"Perhaps the moſt curious book, deſcriptive of the manners and cuſtoms of the Engliſh in theſe times, is the one called, 'Deſcription des Royaulmes d'Anglettere et d'Ecoſſe.' Par. 1558. Reprinted with notes, Lond. 4to. 1775. See Mr. Ellis's Spec. Engl. Poet. vol. 1, p. 332. The following paſſage, however, from Lemnius, is too amuſing to be withheld from the reader.

"The *pavements*," ſays he, 'are ſprinkled upon, and floores cooled wyth ſpringing water, and then ſtrewed with ſedge, and the parlours trimmed up with greene boughs, freſhe herbes or vyne leaves—which thinges no nations do more decently, more trymmely, nor more ſightly then they do in Englande. For they [the Engliſh] be people very civill and wel-affected to men well ſtryken in yeares, and to ſuch as beare any countenance and eſtimation of learninge; therefore, francklye to utter what I thincke

thincke of the incredible curteſie and friendlineſſe in ſpeache and affabilitie uſed in this famous royalme, I muſte needes confeſſe, it doth ſurmount and carye away the pricke and price of al others. And beſyde this, the neate cleanlines, the exquiſite fineneſſe, the pleaſaunte and delightfull *furniture* in every point for houſehold, wonderfully rejoyced mee; their chambers and parlours, ſtrawed over with ſweet herbes, refreſhed me; their noſegayes finelye entermingled wyth ſondry ſortes of fragraunte floures, in their bedchambers and privie roomes, with comfortable ſmell cheered mee up, and entierlye delighted all my ſences: and this do I think to be the cauſe y^t^ Engliſhmen, lyving by ſuch holſome and exquiſite *meate*, and in ſo holeſome and exquiſite ayre, be ſo freſhe and cleane coloured; their faces, eyes, and countenance, carying with it, and repreſenting, a portly grace and comelyneſſe, geveth out evident tokens of an honeſt mind: in *language* very ſmooth and allective, but yet ſeaſoned and tempered within the limits and bonds of moderation; not bombaſted with any unſeemely termes, or inforced with any clawing flatteries or allurements. At their *tables* they be verye ſumptuous, and love to have good fare; yet neither uſe they to overcharge themſelves with exceſſe of drincke, neither thereto greatly provoke and urge others, but ſuffer every man to drincke in ſuch meaſure as beſte pleaſeth himſelfe; which drinck [being eyther ale or beere] moſt pleaſaunt in taſte and holeſomely relyced, they fetch not from foreine places, but have it amonge themſelves brewed!

"This account was originally written in Latin by Lævinus Lemnius *, a foreign phyſician, on his viſit to England in the ſixteenth century, and was tranſlated into Engliſh by Thomas Newton. 8vo. 1576, under the title of '*The Touchſtone of Complexions*,' &c. See Mr. Brydges's Cenſura Literaria, vol. vi. 52. [No. ix. New Series] where there is a ſtill longer extract from the original work. Mr. Haſlewood is ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of the firſt Engliſh edit. of 1576." Vol. I. p. 68.

Theſe two little volumes have afforded us conſiderable amuſement. They are alſo elegantly printed—a very good

* "Lemnius, a celebrated phyſician, was born in Zealand A. D. 1505, and died about the year 1568. There is an intereſting account of him in Foppens's Bibliotheca Belgica, where he is called 'Vir in praxi exercitatus, et omnino felix; comis et affabilis omnibus: ægros ſuos jocis facetiiſque, honeſtis tamen, ſæpe non parum recreare ac ſublevare ſolitus. Staturâ mediâ et quadratâ, ſtatu corporis inceſſuque erecto, formâ faciei ac fronte ſerenâ. Scripſit, (ſays Foppens,) eleganti ac maſculo ſtilo varia." Vide tom. II. 792. His writings are then enumerated, but the above work ſeems to have eſcaped Foppens."

head of Sir Thomas More appears as a frontiſpiece, and many excellent engravings on wood are introduced in different parts of the work. At p. clxii. a fac-ſimile is given of the firſt Engliſh edition, a book of ſuch extraordinary rarity that only two copies appear to be known, neither is it mentioned by any of our Engliſh bibliographers.

The ſupplemental notes at the end of the ſecond volume form by no means the leaſt intereſting part of this publication. The following we are induced to inſert from its whimſicality.

"FACE-PAINTING.

"Alſo as they count and reckon very little wit to be in him that regardeth not natural beauty and comelineſs, ſo, to *help the ſame with paintings*, is taken for a vain and wanton pride.—vol. ii. 150."

"When the long note upon *face-painting* was inſerted under this text, it did not occur to me to conſult a ſingular performance upon the ſubject, well known to collectors, called '*The Loathſomneſſe of Long Haire:* with an Appendix againſt painting ſpots, naked backs and breaſts, &c.' By Thomas Hall B. D. London, 16541. 2mo. As a ſpecimen of the ſtyle and mode of reaſoning of this author, the reader is preſented with the following:

"[Painting] is the badge of an harlot; rotten poſts are painted, and gilded nutmegs are uſually the worſt. We read but of one, in all the word of God, that ever painted herſelf, and that was *Jezebel*. No wonder then that they are ranged among harlots, who follow their guiſe. When people intend to ſet or let their houſes, they uſe to paint them; though I dare not ſay they are all harlots that paint, yet this I may ſafely ſay, they have the harlot's badge, and their chaſtity is queſtionable—and therefore let all who would be accounted modeſt matrons, abhorre it. It becomes not the ſpouſe of Chriſt, to go in the harlot's guiſe.

"Lying is unlawful; but this painting and diſguiſing of faces, is no better than diſſimulation and lying. They teach their faces to lye, and to ſhew what it is not; and ſo by deceiving others, at laſt they deceive themſelves: getting deformity inſtead of beauty; loſing that true beauty which they have by nature. By their medicines and minerals, oft making their faces to wrinkle, their colour pale, oft poyſoning their ſkin and dimming their eye-ſight." Vol. II. p. 288.

There can hardly be a queſtion that theſe elegant volumes will be extenſively circulated; and urged by this encouragement, we truſt Mr. Dibdin will proceed in the execution of his *opus maximum*, undaunted by its voluminouſneſs and extent. It ſhall be our willing part to cheer him in his progreſs.

ART.

ART. V. *Richardi Bentleii et doctorum Virorum Epiſtolæ, partim mutuæ. Accedit Richardi Dawes ad Taylorum Epiſtola ſingularis.* 4to. 330 pp. Londini. Typis Bulmerianis. 1807.

THERE is nothing, ſurely, in the whole compaſs of literature, ſo truly intereſting as the genuine letters of great perſons; and perhaps, to competent ſcholars, the critical correſpondence of the learned has a charm altogether pre-eminent. In thoſe effuſions of the moſt cultivated minds nothing uſually appears but learning, ingenuity, and mutual benevolence. This, at leaſt, is our feeling. But however taſtes may differ, as to the general queſtion, all muſt of neceſſity confeſs, that ſo noble and judicious a preſent was hardly ever made to the learned world, as this collection of letters. When we ſay preſent, we are to be literally underſtood; for true it is, that this moſt ſplendid book, one of the moſt beautiful that the Engliſh preſs either has produced, or can hope to offer, is printed at the ſole expence of the no leſs liberal than learned editor, for the ſake of giving away the whole impreſſion. That we have not been overlooked in this noble diſtribution, it is our pride to ſay; and if we have been hitherto ſilent on the ſubject of the work, it has been becauſe we reſiſted the natural impulſe of that pride, through a degree of delicacy, in bringing forward what was not ſtrictly ſpeaking publiſhed; and becauſe the deſign of the editor is not yet completed. We have ſince found the work noticed elſewhere, and therefore gladly diſmiſs our reſerve.

While ſome minor geniuſes are ſtill pretending to carp at the character of Bentley, this noble monument to his fame is raiſed by one of the firſt ſcholars in Europe, a man whoſe judgment is equal to his learning: and, leſt any thing ſhould be wanted to prove the reſpect entertained by him for the great Engliſh Critic, the preſented copies are accompanied by this ſhort and elegant epiſtle.

"BENTLEII MAGNI Epiſtolis, in lucem HONORIS CAUSA prolatis, locum intra parietes Bibliothecæ tuæ adſignandum petit CAROLUS BURNEY."

The following notice is ſubjoined,

"Editoris, negotiis familiaribus magis impediti, quam ut

hæc ſtudia digne poſſit excolere, notæ cum indicibus brevi ſequentur."

"Grenovici in comitatu Cantiano, Kal. Jun. 1807."

Knowing the ſerious and complicated avocations of the learned editor, we cannot wonder that theſe notes have not yet appeared; we can only regret, that illuſtrations ſo full of learned and acute remark, as theſe will doubtleſs be, ſhould ſtill be wanting to a book, which affords ſo many excellent ſubjects for them. With the notes we ſhall probably receive ſome account of the manner in which the epiſtles came into the editor's hands. The chief part of them, probably, from the grandſon of Bentley; the admirer of his virtues, and the juſt protector of his fame, Mr. Cumberland. In his poſſeſſion the chief part of the letters, namely thoſe between Grævius and Bentley, are likely to have been preſerved; as well as thoſe from Peter Burman, after the death of Grævius; and thoſe between the learned Dr. Bernard and Bentley, and Le Clerc and Bentley; the letter to Dr. Davies, &c. The letter, p. 266, on the inſcription taken by Chiſhull from the ſtatue of Jupiter Urius, and afterwards brought over, and purchaſed by Dr. Mead, was firſt publiſhed with Taylor's learned tract "De inope debitore in partes diſſecando," 4to. 1742: with this advantage, that in the preface to that work is a fac-ſimile engraving of the actual form of the inſcription on the ſtone. Where the ſtone now is we have not heard, but probably it is carefully preſerved in ſome collection. It is a very remarkable inſtance, among many, of Bentley's ſagacity and learning, that he was able to correct both Wheler and Spon, who had ſeen the inſcription, from conjecture alone; which was afterwards confirmed by the ſtone itſelf. Chiſhull did ſomething, but the taſk was completed by Bentley. From the ſame work, comes the explanation of the word YONANE, in a Perſic MS. of the four Goſpels, ſent from Iſpahan. This Bentley explained, and probably with truth, to mean the Greek æra of the Seleucidæ; which makes the date of the MS. 1193 of the Chriſtian æra. The two profound and admirable letters to Hemſterhuiſius (p. 280 and 288) were printed by Ruhnkenius, with the life of that critic: whom they almoſt frightened from the purſuit of Greek literature, by the vaſt ſuperiority they evinced. They are very rightly repeated here, for ſuch treaſures of learning cannot be too honourably placed. The letter from Dawes to Taylor, given as an Appendix (p. 319) is alſo a very proper

proper acceſſion, having much reference to the Sigeian inſcription, which is diſcuſſed by Bentley at p. 240.

The contents of the volume may thus be ſtated,

1. Epiſtles between Bentley and Jo. Geo. Grævius p. 1—141
2. Two from Peter Burman, one announcing the death of Grævius, the other on his intended edition of Petronius Arbiter - 142—149
3. Miſcellaneous Letters, Engliſh and Latin, chiefly from Bentley to the Rev. Dr. Bernard 153—183
4. Letters from Dr. Bernard to Dr. Bentley, with one from John Le Clerc, and Bentley's anſwer to it, and a few others from Bentley to different perſons - - - - 184—265
5. The two Letters publiſhed by Dr. Taylor, and the two to Hemſterhuſius - - - 266—318
6. Appendix. The Letter of Mr. R. Dawes to the Rev. Dr. Taylor - - - - 319

The ornaments and illuſtrations of the book conſiſt of a fine portrait of Bentley, engraved by Sharp; another of Grævius, by Smith: *a fac-ſimile* engraving of a letter of Grævius to Bentley, p. 73, and another of Bentley to Grævius, p. 134.

Of a nature ſo very attractive to claſſical men are all the letters in this volume, that it is difficult not to exceed due bounds in remarking on them. We ſhall, however, conſtrain ourſelves to treat but briefly of them, truſting that we ſhall have occaſion to enter further into the critical matter herein contained, when the promiſed notes of Dr. C. Burney ſhall appear. This volume contains the whole correſpondence between Bentley and Grævius, beginning with a letter in which the former introduces himſelf to the learned foreigner, on a queſtion reſpecting Manilius; which is anſwered by Grævius (who was then warm from the peruſal of Bentley's tranſcendently acute and learned epiſtle to Dr. Mill, ſubjoined to his edition of Malela's Chronicle), with an earneſtneſs of admiration, which does high honour to both parties.

"Plenus enim, ut ſic dicam, tui," (ſays Grævius) "ita me ceperat pulcherrima illa tua diſputatio, quæ tam multa præclara, tam multa recondita nos docuerat, ut totus in illa defixus, de nulla re magis cogitarem, de nulla libentius loquerer, apud homines, non impolitos, quam de te, de tuo ingenio et doctrina, ut videreris non modo in animo, ſed et in ore meo habitare." P. 4.

We have then the whole correſpondence reſpecting the admirable additions which Bentley ſupplied to the edition of

of Callimachus, which Grævius was then ſuperintending, and which form indeed its moſt noble ornament. In correcting the ſecond line of the epigram beginning Ὡς ἀγαθὰν Πολύφαμον, Bentley appears not to have had his uſual felicity. He gives it,

1. Τωρρα μένων αἰγᾶν ἡ καθημᾶς ὁ Κύκλωψ,

which is not eaſy to explain. The lateſt editors, Brunck and Jacobs, read it,

2. Τόρρα μένων αἰγᾶν ἃ καθίμασ' ὁ Κύκλωψ,

which they ſay is the exact reading of the Buherian Codex. Various other conjectures are produced, as

3. Τἄκρα νέμων Αἴτνας ἃ κατένασσ' ὁ Κύκλωψ,

by Salmaſius, or by Jacobs himſelf,

4. ——————————— τὰν ἐπαοιδὰν
Ποιμαίνων ἀνιᾶν, ὄκκα φίλασ' ὁ Κυκλωψ,

or that of his correſpondent Eichſtet,

5. Τόφρα νομὰν αἰγᾶν κάλλισ' ἀτιμαγέλας,

or Herman, in his edition of Pindar,

6. Τοφρ' ἀμελῶν αἰγῶν ὐκ ἀρίθμασ' ὁ Κύκλωψ.

Not one of theſe is perfectly ſatisfactory, and, after ſo many great maſters have failed, there is not much encouragement to make a ſimilar attempt. By ſome ſtrange miſtake, Grævius publiſhed the ſecond of theſe as Bentley's emendation, of which he afterwards complains of, (Letter 27, p. 90) alledging, that it is neither ſuitable to the genius of the language nor to the verſe. He adds,

"Quod ſi omnia hæc, quæ in verbis culpanda ſunt, bene ſe haberent, quam inepta tamen ſodes ſententia! quam meque, teque, et eleganti hac editione indigna!" P. 91.

The emendation of Οὐδ' ὅσον ἀτλαραγόν, at the cloſe of the ſame epigram, with the illuſtration of it, are among the happieſt effuſions of our great Critic. In the 29th Letter (p. 98), Bentley gives his learned correſpondent an abſtract of his arguments againſt the authenticity of the Epiſtles of of Phalaris, and then, with conſcious ſuperiority, adds,

"Hæc et alia multo plura quanquam in iſta Diſſertatione fuſe explicantur, nuper tamen exorti ſunt, quos hæc noſtra arrodere, Phalarinque pro vero Epiſtolarum autore denuo venditare non puduit. Quæ, inquies, hæc inſania eſt, in luce tam manifeſta tenebras perſequi? Scilicet id malè urebat homines, quod Epiſtolas illas, quas ipſi haud ita multo ante cum magna pompa et oſtentatione Oxonii ediderant, ego ſpurias eſſe, et nullius frugis, omnibus demonſtraverim. Collatis itaque operis libellum Anglicè ſcriptum conſarcinant; non argumentis, ſed ineptis cavillationibus, convitiis, calumniiſque rem ſtrenuè agentes." P. 99.

In

In the 40th Letter, Bentley begins to talk of his Horace, and gives one or two excellent ſpecimens of emendation. Not, however, to dwell on minutiæ, which we have promiſed to avoid, we muſt notice the Letters marked 10 and 11, in the fourth diviſion above-mentioned, at pp. 198, and 201. Theſe are perhaps as curious as any thing that literary hiſtory preſents. Letter 10, is from Johannes Clericus, or Le Clerc, who had juſt then heard of what Bentley publiſhed on the fragments of Menander. He had not ſeen the book, and conſequently knew not whether the objections made to his own work were captious or valid; he had only heard a rumour that Bentley was the author, and yet he is all ſoreneſs and irritation; threatens to attack again, though he knows not whether he is injured or not, and, inſolently enough, preſcribes to Bentley to give him an immediate anſwer, under pain of being deemed the author, and incurring his high diſpleaſure. Such an inſtance of literary petulance is not eaſy to be found elſewhere, and it certainly ſhows the character of Le Clerc in no very amiable light. The anſwer of Bentley is a perfect maſterpiece, both for ſtyle and argument. With much dignity he expoſes all the abſurdities in which his correſpondent had involved himſelf by his haſty letter; plays with him, as to the fact of his being the author of the book in queſtion or not, and finally refuſes to tell him any thing reſpecting it, becauſe he does not deſerve it. The letter is long, but every part of it is worthy of attention. As to his correſpondent defending his own edition of the fragments of Menander, he plainly tells him it will be a vain attempt.

"Laterem plane lavabis, ſi omnia tua ad Menandrum defendenda in te recipies. Quot enim ibi cum raptim percurrerem puerilia errata vidi, quot in Græcis ὀψιμάθειας indicia! Quam ſpiſſam metri ignorantiam! Crede mihi, non minus indolui, quam ſi cognatus, aut frater eſſes, te imprudentem in ea conjeciſſe, unde non magis pedem referre poſſis, exiſtimatione ſalva, quam olim ex Cyclometricis ſuis magnus Scaliger." P. 207.

But, ſays he, if the author of the book in queſtion has not made many corrections, I can promiſe, if it will be any comfort to you, to make more than two hundred, without any trouble; ſo that, if he has been negligent, you in turn may triumph over him. Towards the end of the letter there is a paſſage, which reminds us of that moſt petulant ſpirit, poor Gilbert Wakefield. "Sunt enim," ſays Bentley, "qui indignantur ſe in cujusvis argumenti ſcriptis ſuas laudes non reperire." The ſole cauſe of Wakefield's fury againſt Porſon was, that he had *not* mentioned *him* in his notes to

Hecuba; and for no better reaſon he quarreled irreconcileably with a very old friend, and ſtyled him a barbarian*. Indeed with much leſs reaſon, for he was then angry at not being mentioned, where he could not with any propriety have been introduced. Of this ſame ſpirit Bentley ſeems, not without reaſon, to ſuſpect Le Clerc, who could, as he ſays, have no complaint againſt him, but the negative offence of his ſilence. We muſt give the concluſion of his letter, which for calm dignity ſurpaſſes all the reſt.

"Utere ergo me ut libet: amico, ſi vis: nunquam certe inimico futuro, quodcunque in me feceris. Sed volat hora, et expectas tandem, credo, ut librum illum Trajectinum ejurem, niſi ſtatim me ejus reum peragi velim. Si alia via rem tentaſſes, neque primo quaſi inſidiis, deinde et minis me aggreſſus, libro interea nondum viſo, neque comperto tibi, an auctorem aperte præ ſe ferat, an ineptus, indoctus ſit, nec ſine manifeſta injuria in me tranſmovendus, voti te compotem dimitterem: ſed ut nunc eſt, hoc habe, me quicquid id libelli eſt pro meo non agnoſcere: quod ſi tu tamen ſuſpicionibus vanis indulgens me quietum et abſiſtentem in litem arceſſas, et *nomen meum infectaris*, fore fortaſſis, ubi magno optaveris emptum intactum Pallanta. Vale." P. 210.

We cannot conclude without expreſſing our wonder, that ſuch collections of Letters are not more frequently publiſhed. We recollect at preſent but few works, in which the epiſtles of various learned men are united. One of juſt celebrity is the "Sylloge Epiſtolarum, à viris illuſtribus ſcriptarum," publiſhed by Peter Burman, 1727, in five vols. 4to. A ſecond collection was printed at Nuremberg, under the title of "Sylloge nova Epiſtolarum varii argumenti," and is in five thin volumes, 8vo. 1760. At the ſame time various public libraries contain abundant treaſures of this kind. The Harleian collection, in the Britiſh Muſeum, is particularly rich in theſe ſtores. See Nos. 4933—4936, which conſiſt entirely of letters from the contemporaries of Grævius and Bentley; and among them Grævius himſelf, Albertus Rubenius, ſo often mentioned by them, Marquard Gudius, J. F. Gronovius, N. Heinſius, &c. &c. There are large collections of letters addreſſed to Humphrey Wanley, and preſerved by him, in Engliſh and Latin at Nos. 3777—3782. Beſide thoſe of Archbiſhop Sancroft and others. See Nos. 7011 and 12. Surely Dr. C. Burney's example will lead to the publication of ſome ſelections, if nothing more.

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* See our remarks on his Life, vol. xxvi. p. 634.

ART.

ART. VI. *The Librarian. By James Savage, of the London Inſtitution.* 8vo. P. 10s. 6d. Savage. 1808.

WE have various reaſons for giving a diſtinguiſhed place to this volume. We think that a foundation is here laid, if the work ſhall be duly encouraged, for a complete body of Engliſh bibliography. We think alſo that the reports detailed in part already, and to be progreſſively continued, of the manuſcript department of the Muſeum, the manuſcripts at Lambeth, of the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, Heralds College, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, &c. will prove of infinite importance to Engliſh literature. The analyſis alſo of uncommon books, and the particulars given, by which collectors may be ſatisfied when they are perfect or otherwiſe, is both curious and uſeful.

But we pauſed on the laſt number, which finiſhes the firſt volume, with no common intereſt. It details the laſt hours of Profeſſor Porſon, and we anxiouſly place it before our readers, glad to avail ourſelves of the opportunity to place one wreath of bay upon his tomb.

There are among us who knew him from his childhood, who are well acquainted with the tremendous diſtance at which he ſoon left all thoſe who imbibed with him the firſt principles of learning—who knew him at the Univerſity; and who, when he left Alma Mater, lived with him in confidence, purſuing, though with an unequal ſtep, the ſame objects,—who revered the prodigious acquirements of his mind, and who, though from principle and conviction compelled to differ with him in matters of high and deep importance, ſincerely loved the man.—Peace to his aſhes.

The following record may in every particular be depended upon:

" *An Account of the laſt Illneſs of* RICHARD PORSON, *A. M. Profeſſor of Greek in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and principal Librarian of the London Inſtitution.*

" [With two plates engraved in fac ſimile, of the Profeſſor's writing.

" [Several erroneous accounts reſpecting the laſt illneſs of Profeſſor PORSON having appeared in various periodical publications, the editor of " The Librarian" is induced to inſert the following correct report of the laſt ſix days of the Profeſſor's life; and he does this with confidence, becauſe he ſpeaks only of what came under his own immediate obſervation, having attended

attended Mr. Porſon, from the morning after he was ſeized with a fit in a ſtreet to the time of his death.]

" ' *Sunt adhuc curæ hominibus fides et officium; ſunt qui defunctorum quoque amicos agant.*' PLIN. Ep.

" On Tueſday morning, the 20th of September, 1808, I read a paragraph in the newſpaper called the Britiſh Preſs, importing that about two o'clock the preceding afternoon, * a gentleman had been found ſenſeleſs in the ſtreet, and conveyed to a place of ſafety, in Caſtle-ſtreet, St. Martin's-lane. I immediately went to the place mentioned, where I arrived about half paſt eight, and found the gentleman alluded to, as I had expected from the deſcription inſerted in the newſpaper, to be Mr. Profeſſor Porſon. I found him walking about the room, apparently extremely ill; he expreſſed much ſatisfaction at ſeeing me, and after a few words of inquiry with reſpect to his health, I deſired he would allow me to call a coach, but he would not permit me to leave him, ſaying that he would rather walk and take one in the ſtreet. Accordingly we walked acroſs the King's Mews, to the neareſt ſtand of coaches at Charing-croſs, where we took one, and drove home to the Old Jewry.

" After we had got into the coach, and were going down the Strand, he began to ſpeak of the fire which had deſtroyed the theatre in Covent Garden, a few hours before, of which he had been informed, and was much affected at the account I gave him of the loſs of lives and property in conſequence of that melancholy accident. He afterwards ſpoke of his ſudden attack in the ſtreet, and congratulated himſelf on falling into honeſt hands, and particularly obſerved how fortunate he conſidered himſelf in not having had his gold watch taken from him. In this way we proceeded along the Strand and Fleet-ſtreet, converſing in the manner uſual with him, for no perſon poſſeſſed a greater fund of pleaſant and rational converſation. As we approached St. Paul's, he mentioned with much feeling, the ill treatment which Sir Chriſtopher

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" * Mr. Porſon walked from the houſe of the London Inſtitution, of which he was the principal librarian, about one o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 19th of September, and about half paſt one called at Mr. Perry's in the Strand; but that gentleman not being at home, he proceeded further, and was ſeized with a fit, which led to the melancholy cataſtrophe related in the ſequel. He had complained for ſeveral days preceding of not being well, and ſaid he had got the ague, but it appears that the hot and cold fits, which he conſidered as that complaint, were ſymptomatic of the diſeaſe, which afterwards terminated in his diſſolution.

Wren,

Wren, the architect of that magnificent pile, had ſuſtained in the latter part of his life, and obſerved, that even in our own days, we were too apt to neglect modeſt unaſſuming merit.

" In this manner he continued to converſe till we arrived at the houſe of the Inſtitution in the Old Jewry, which was about a quarter paſt nine. On getting out of the coach, his bodily debility was very conſiderable, but ſo far from the accounts in the newſpapers, and in the different publications, alluded to, reſpecting the torpor of his mind at this time, being true, I did not perceive the leaſt diſorder in his mental faculties, for he had apparently the power of aſſociating ideas as ſtrongly as I ever knew him.

" After walking up ſtairs to his apartments, which he did with ſome difficulty, he took his breakfaſt in his own room, which conſiſted of two cups of green tea and two ſmall pieces of toaſt. Soon after this he went down into the library, where meeting with the Rev. Dr. Adam * Clarke, they entered into a converſation reſpecting a Greek inſcription in the poſſeſſion of the latter gentleman, which had been brought from the city of Eleuſis in Greece. It was now that it appeared he had ſuffered a paralyſis of the organs of ſpeech, and his memory had evidently begun to fail, ſo that it became painful to converſe with him; but what deſerves to be particularly mentioned, is, that when he could no longer articulate his mother tongue without conſiderable difficulty, and when he appeared to have from the deficiency of his memory nearly loſt the power of tranſlating the quotations he made from the Greek into Engliſh, (which was his uſual cuſtom in converſation, when he referred to any of the Greek or Latin Claſſics,) he could quote and ſpeak Greek with all the fluency of his beſt days.

" On Dr. Clarke taking leave of him, the Profeſſor ſoon afterwards went up ſtairs into his own room, and ſtopping a ſhort time, came down again apparently going out, when Mrs. Savage obſerved to him, that ſhe thought from his indiſpoſition he would conſult his own eaſe and quiet by remaining at home, and that ſhe would provide him for dinner any thing which he ſhould prefer. With this he ſeemingly acquieſced, but, as I am led to believe, the Profeſſor fancied himſelf to be under ſome reſtraint, and to convince himſelf of the contrary walked out, and ſoon after went into the African or Cole's Coffee-houſe, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill; from which place he was brought home in a coach about half paſt five o'clock, conſiderably worſe, and unable to ſpeak otherwiſe than in ſhort, broken ſentences.

" On obſerving the ſtate which the Profeſſor was now in, I ſtepped out for Mr. Norris, the Surgeon, one of his particular and intimate friends, who only lives a few doors from us. On his returning with me, Mr. N. and myſelf prevailed on him, with ſome difficulty, to allow us to aſſiſt him into bed. Mr.

* Qu. Edward?

Norris

Norris then deſcribing to me the dangerous ſtate that Mr. Porſon was in, I loſt no time in making Mr. Perry, his brother-in-law, acquainted with the circumſtance, who that evening viſited him, and certainly no friend ever evinced more tender regard than did that gentleman to the laſt moment of the Profeſſor's life; indeed Mr. Porſon was peculiarly happy in the affectionate attention of his friends; the Rev. Dr. Raine, Dr. Charles Burney, Mr. Frend, Mr. Norris, &c. &c. attending him with the moſt anxious ſolicitude.

"Dr. Babington was called to him at an early ſtage of his illneſs, but medicine proved of no other avail than to encourage hopes in the minds of the Profeſſor's friends that he might recover. The effects of medical aſſiſtance ſerved only to excite a portion of temporary ſtimulus to the already exhauſted powers of nature, both bodily and mental; but every new effort to revive brought on a progreſſive ſhare of increaſing debility. This went on from Tueſday evening to Sunday morning the 25th of September, when all hopes of recovery were finally deſtroyed, and it was perceived by every perſon about the Profeſſor, that he could not ſurvive the enſuing night. This anticipation was too fully verified, for on Sunday night, exactly as the clock ſtruck twelve, I had the melancholy office of witneſſing the laſt breath of this incomparable ſcholar.

"His friends conſidered it to be neceſſary that the body ſhould be opened. Accordingly on Tueſday morning after his deceaſe, Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. Thomas Blizard, and Mr. Upton, attended for that purpoſe.

"Since the above was written, I have been favoured by Mr. Norris with the following obſervations made by him at the commencement of Mr. Porſon's illneſs, and of the appearances of the head and viſcera on diſſection.

"'On Friday, September the 16th, I called to ſpeak to Mr. Porſon about a book, and was ſhocked at his generally diſeaſed appearance. I aſked if he was not ſenſible of much indiſpoſition; to which he replied that he had been ill for ſome time of *ague and fever*, but that he now thought himſelf better.

"'His countenance was pale; his ſkin hot; his pulſe quick and feeble, and his tongue white. I told him that I ſuppoſed his reaſon for uſing the term ague, was his having had cold fits ſucceeded by heat, to which he aſſented; that theſe ſymptoms were common to almoſt all fevers, however excited, that he was at that moment very ſeriouſly ill from a cauſe entirely different from what he imagined; and I concluded by begging him to ſend for my friend Mr. Upton, who was juſt at hand, or for ſome phyſician of his own acquaintance. To this however he would not conſent, as he ſaid he was now better, but I ſo far prevailed as to obtain his promiſe to do what I deſired the next morning, if he

ſhould,

ſhould not continue to improve. To a meſſage which I ſent the next day, he returned for anſwer that he was better.

" I heard nothing more of him until the evening of Tueſday, the 20th, when Mr. Savage came for me, and ſaid that Mr. Porſon had had a fit, as he believed of epilepſy, and that he was much alarmed about him. I found Mr. Porſon ſitting up, and ſtaring about him, as if ſurpriſed. The only anſwer I could obtain to any queſtion was, Well! How! What! and he appeared to be utterly incapable of reaſoning, or of comprehending what was ſaid to him.

" In this ſtate he was put to bed, and I ſent immediate notice of his ſituation to his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, who ſoon arrived, and who continued to the laſt to pay him the kindeſt attention, with the moſt affectionate ſolicitude.

" A clyſter was injected, and he was with difficulty made to ſwallow a pill, containing two grains of calomel, and ſome hours afterwards, a draft of infuſion of ſena and Epſom ſalt. Theſe procured two or three copious motions, after which he brightened up, and for a ſhort time ſeemed much relieved.

" Dr. Babington and Mr. Upton now ſaw him, when ſtupor had again returned, accompanied by ſuch a ſtate of general debility as to preclude all idea of further evacuation. Bliſters and ſinapiſms were applied, which procured tranſient relief, and it was endeavoured to ſupport his ſtrength by wine and cordial medicines, of which however very little was ſwallowed. He continued, with a few ſlight and ſhort appearances of amendment, to grow weaker until Sunday night, when he died; having gradually loſt the power of ſpeech and ſight: ſo that two days before his death, his eyes were perfectly inſenſible to the light of a candle.

" The following account of the appearances of the body on diſſection was ſigned by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Thomas Blizard, Mr. Upton, and myſelf.

" On examining the body of Profeſſor Porſon, we obſerved the following appearances.

" The body was emaciated.

" The dura mater did not exhibit any unuſual appearance.

" Under the tunica arachnoides a clear fluid was ſeen to be generally diffuſed over the ſurface of the brain; and upon ſeparating the pia mater, lymph, to the quantity of about an ounce, iſſued from between the convolutions of the brain.

" The brain was of an unuſually firm texture, its cortical part was of a lighter colour, and its medullary part leſs white than is common.

" The ventricles did not ſeem to contain more than one ounce of lymph; but upon removing the whole of the brain, at leaſt

an ounce and a half more lymph remained at the baſis of the ſkull.

" The abdominal viſcera did not preſent any thing particularly worthy of notice. The ſubſtance of the inteſtines, indeed, was unuſually thick, as was that of the bladder; there was an adheſion of the omentum to the liver, and ſeveral more between it and the diaphragm; and in its peritoneal covering there was a ſmall oſſification. The pylorus was very narrow, but without diſeaſe. To none of theſe circumſtances do we attach any conſequence, as they do not appear to have had any ſhare in producing death.

" The heart was ſound, and the pericardium contained the uſual quantity of lymph.

" The left lung had many adheſions to the pleura, and bore viſible marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly ſound ſtate.

" From a due conſideration of theſe circumſtances, and of the ſymptoms obſerved during the ſhort period of his confinement, as well as of what we knew of his uſual ſedentary mode of living, we are of opinion that the effuſed lymph in and upon the brain, which we believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation, was the immediate cauſe of his death. It may alſo be obſerved that his health had been in a declining ſtate during ſome months, ſo as to have been viſible to his friends.

" It is very clear that during the indiſpoſition, which he called ague and fever, a ſlow inflammatory action was going on within the head, the reſult of which was the effuſion above noticed. The firſt effect of compreſſion from this cauſe that was noticed, was on Monday, the 19th of September, on which day he walked from the Old Jewry to the weſt end of the town, when he fell in the ſtreet, and was taken in a ſtate of inſenſibility into a neighbouring houſe, where he remained all night,

" WILLIAM NORRIS.

" *Old Jewry, Nov.* 21, 1808.

" In giving a relation of the facts concerning the illneſs of Mr. Porſon, I cannot let the opportunity eſcape me, our official ſituations bringing us a good deal together, of lamenting in common with his moſt intimate friends, the loſs of ſo pleaſing and ſo valuable an acquaintance; for to the moſt gigantic powers of learning and criticiſm were united the manners of a gentleman, and the inoffenſive habits of a child; and I am ſorry to have occaſion to obſerve, in concluding this narrative, that, eſpecially ſince the Profeſſor's deceaſe, there ſhould be found perſons, who have uſed no common induſtry in repreſenting his failings in ſuch pointed terms, as totally to ſhade the numerous good qualities which were inherent in his nature; ſo that it cannot but be remarked with

with pity, that thoſe perſons ſhould be deficient in one of thoſe excellent qualities, which he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree, *never ſpeaking ill of any one*,—but Shakſpeare has well obſerved, upon another occaſion,—

> "Men's evil manners live in braſs; their virtues
> We write in water."

"*London Inſtitution, Dec.* 1. 1808." P. 274. "JAMES SAVAGE."

The honours paid to Profeſſor Porſon's remains at Cambridge, and thoſe ſtill intended to perpetuate his memory in the Society of which he was ſo illuſtrious a member, are ſufficiently known. We have before expreſſed our approbation of the book from which this extract is taken, and moſt ſincerely add our wiſhes for its entire ſucceſs.

ART. VII. *The Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Accompliſhment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the Britiſh Parliament. By Thomas Clarkſon, M. A.* In two Vols. 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

WE have ſeldom met with a hiſtory more intereſting and important than that now before us, in which the author himſelf bears ſo prominent a part, that he thinks it neceſſary to devote a whole chapter to this very point, in order to exonerate himſelf from every charge of oſtentation. It might be neceſſary to Mr. Clarkſon's feelings to make ſuch an apology, but we think that a moral neceſſity exiſted, paramount to all ſuch conſiderations, for the publication of the work, and even the moſt minute detail of his own extraordinary exertions. Theſe efforts having finally been crowned with ſucceſs, notwithſtanding a moſt vexatious and cruel ſeries of hindrances and obſtacles, they ought to remain upon record, as a ſtimulus to the good, the humane, and charitable in all ages, and a reproof to the indolent, the covetous, the hard-hearted, and the ſelfiſh; as a memorial of the virtuous feelings of thoſe who promoted the ſucceſs of ſo glorious a cauſe, through all its ſtages, and as an indelible ſtigma upon thoſe who by any unfair means impeded it.

Not that we would be thought indifferent to the loſſes of thoſe who really were held to be in danger of a violent change in their circumſtances and property from any

abrupt abolition of the trade; but as ſoon as we could come to any ſort of calculation, as to the preponderance of ſufferings occaſioned by the continuance of ſuch an execrable traffic, and its abolition, the balance of weight upon our feelings was too unequivocally in favour of the abolition to leave the ſmalleſt doubts upon our minds. We felt beſides, that even without any previous appointment of parliamentary compenſations for thoſe who might eventually be affected by the abolition, it was ſcarcely poſſible that any undoubted caſe of this nature would not find great aſſiſtance and alleviation from the generoſity of the public; but what compenſation could ever be made to thoſe millions of wretched unoffending beings, whom avarice had, in the courſe of ſeveral centuries torn from their native country and their friends, to be loaded in a ſtrange land with the ſevereſt ſhackles of ſlavery?

Such was our general view of the ſubject when it firſt began to occupy the public attention. It ſeemed to us, that the nation had a long arrear of injuries to repair, and was bound by every poſſible conſideration entirely to diſcharge itſelf of all further concern with a trade ſo wholly indefenſible, ſo diſgraceful, ſo antichriſtian, ſo entirely oppoſite to every moral and political principle in which a Briton had been uſed to glory.

We muſt confeſs, however, that ſo much procraſtination occurred in the progreſs of the buſineſs after the firſt opening of it in Parliament, the examination of the evidence was ſo tedious, and apparently ſo contradictory, that we were brought to ſuſpend our own feelings for a time, and to contemplate it as a matter of mere legiſlative concern, which muſt go through all its regular forms, and wait to be decided according to the ordinary routine of parliamentary buſineſs. Much of the detail of the matter therefore remained unknown to us; we were accuſtomed to regard with reſpect and veneration a certain liſt of names, publicly connected with the meaſure of abolition, but we did not know very particularly how much each had contributed, or was contributing, to the grand undertaking. From the work before us we ſeem to have learned all that we could want to know. We now are acquainted with the whole progreſs of the machine. We now know what ſet it firſt in motion, why it went quickly at one time and ſlowly at another; what was the nature of the obſtacles which impeded its rapidity, and how it was ſafely conducted at laſt through all the difficulties that lay in its way.

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The view therefore which we are now enabled to take of it has brought back all our moral feelings upon the ſubject; we contemplate it again entirely as a moral, not as a political or commercial queſtion. It has been brought to a deciſion as ſuch, and we think rightly; for it is impoſſible, in our eſtimation, that this nation ſhould with any conſiſtency, publicly and openly ſanction any meaſure of trade or policy, which is unqueſtionably founded on the violation of ſuch principles, as were violated in almoſt every ſtage of the African ſlave trade.

Nor can we any longer heſitate to call much of the oppoſition that was made to the abolition, vexatious, becauſe the moſt ſelfiſh prejudices, and means the moſt exceptionable, appear to have been ſuffered to interfere. We do not mean to imply, that there were none who oppoſed it on other grounds—far from it—we are confident that many members of both houſes were ſincere and conſiderate in their recommendation of moderate and gradual meaſures, though this operated much to the retarding the buſineſs; we are alſo diſpoſed to give credit to many of the colonial proprietors, who no doubt really thought they foreſaw in it the ruin of all our Weſt Indian poſſeſſions; but in the courſe of the proceedings, both in and out of the houſe, circumſtances were continually occurring, in which perſonal intereſt or local prejudice were too palpably apparent *. It ſeems ſcarcely to fall within the reach of chance, that upon a queſtion which made ſo forcible an appeal to the moral feelings of man and the principles of a Chriſtian, as to unite thoſe who held the moſt diſcordant political opinions in cloſe agreement, the two members for *Liverpool*, of all places in the world, ſhould be conſtitutionally ſo formed as to be equally and invariably inſenſible to every impreſſion in favour of the abolition; and nearly the ſame may be ſaid of the members for *Briſtol*. When we examine the documents which moved Sir William Dolben to exert himſelf to procure better accommodation for the poor ſlaves during the middle paſſage, we are tempted to believe that they were formerly expoſed to the moſt horrible ſufferings a human being could be reduced to, both as

* What muſt we think of the force of perſonal prejudices in the agitation of ſuch a queſtion, when a gentleman could be induced to petition the Houſe of Lords againſt the abolition of this trade in human fleſh, becauſe it might eventually injure the ſale of his gunpowder.

to mind and body; but ſo differently did things appear to ſome *ſlave-traders* and *ſlave-captains* that they could declare before the Privy Council that the middle paſſage was "the happieſt period of a Negro's life." What a difference of moral feelings muſt have exiſted in either caſe. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox thought the trade repugnant to every principle of juſtice, morality, and religion. The two members for Liverpool could not ſee any grounds for ſuch a ſuppoſition. Sir William Dolben (whoſe benevolence is ſo well known) thought the middle paſſage beyond every thing cruel and oppreſſive. *Slave-dealers* and *ſlave-captains* thought it a ſtate of happineſs. Being compelled by the laſh of a whip to jump up and down in their chains for exerciſe, Sir William Dolben regarded as no very favourable ſymptom of eaſe and happineſs; but *ſlave-traders* and *ſlave-captains* conſidered it as a mere dancing-bout, and *conſequently* a proof of merriment and jollity!

But it is time to come to the hiſtory.

In the nine firſt chapters the author applies himſelf to

"trace the different ſtreams from whence the torrent aroſe, which has now happily ſwept away the ſlave trade, from the year 1516 to the year 1787, at which latter period a number of perſons aſſociated themſelves in England for its abolition." P. 32.

We have tranſcribed the author's metaphor, becauſe the torrent he ſpeaks of, as formed by the junction and concurrence of ſo many tributary ſtreams, is actually delineated in a map, p. 29, and the ſeveral ſtreams diſtinguiſhed by the names and dates appropriate to each. This may appear rather fanciful, but it certainly ſerves to convey at one view a good idea of the progreſs of things. Among the names of thoſe who manifeſted a repugnance to the trade in its earlieſt days we find thoſe of Cardinal Ximenes, Charles Vth, Leo Xth, and Queen Elizabeth; but from 1516 to between 1670 and 1680 the friends to the abolition, or rather objectors to the trade, amount to very few indeed. About this latter period ſome writers advocated the cauſe of the ſlaves, as Godwyn and Baxter. In 1696 Southern brought forward his tragedy of Oronooko. The next that diſtinguiſhed themſelves were Dr. Primatt, Monteſquieu, Hutcheſon, Foſter. Sir Richard Steele's Inkle and Yarico, and Atkyns's Voyage to Guinea, had no ſmall effect. This brings us as low as 1755. Pope, Thomſon, Savage, Shenſtone, and Dyer are enumerated among the friends of the Negroes, for their beautiful alluſions to their hard caſe in their ſeveral poems. Between 1750 and 1787 the map is filled

filled with names of our own contemporaries, too numerous to be inſerted here, and too well known, and too juſtly eſteemed, to make it neceſſary. It is impoſſible, however, not to dwell with peculiar reſpect on the name of Granville Sharp, whoſe perſonal exertions firſt procured for the perſecuted Negroes the protection of the law, even in oppoſition to the declared opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent of the long robe. His moſt benevolent acts of interpoſition are the ſubject of the IIId chapter of Mr. Clarkſon's firſt volume.

In the IVth chapter Mr. C. begins his account of the efforts made by the ſect of the Quakers in England and America, (but chiefly in the latter) from the time of their leader George Fox to their aſſociation generally with the other friends of the abolition. Though the general body of the Quakers ſeem to have eſpouſed the cauſe from the firſt, yet ſome individuals particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, whoſe labours and exertions are deſcribed at length, as Penn, Woolman, Benezet, Dillwyn, &c. &c.

But we muſt now introduce the reader to Mr. Clarkſon himſelf. In the year 1785 Dr. Peckard, who had previouſly in his ſermons eſpouſed the cauſe of the Africans, being Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, propoſed, as one of the ſubjects for the annual prizes in the Univerſity, "Anne liceat invitos in ſervitutem dare?" "Is it right to make ſlaves of others againſt their will?"—Mr. Clarkſon had won former prizes, and therefore was led to contend alſo for the one propoſed. He wrote a Latin eſſay accordingly, and ſucceeded in gaining the prize. After the delivery of his eſſay in the Senate Houſe, according to form, he found that the ſubject had left an indelible impreſſion upon his mind, and ſo agitated his ſpirits as to deprive him of the common comforts and refreſhment of ſleep and reſt. But as yet he knew but little of the real horrors of the ſlave trade. He determined, however, (from an impulſe which we can ſcarcely call enthuſiaſtic, ſo eaſily does it ſeem to follow from a *deep* and *ſteady* reflection upon the ſubject) to make himſelf more fully acquainted with the matter, and, in ſhort, to ſpare no pains to inveſtigate the ſubject to the utmoſt.

From this time we may regard him as the chief inſtrument that ſet in motion the great machine. For though he very modeſtly ſpeaks of himſelf in the courſe of his labours, as the agent of a committee, yet it ſeems exceedingly evident that the accidental diſcovery of ſuch an agent led to the formation of the committee.

It is unneceſſary to go through the detail of the very firſt ſteps Mr. Clarkſon took to intereſt other perſons in the buſineſs, or to procure an introduction to thoſe who were previouſly intereſted. A ſhort time brought him into a near connection with Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. Ramſay, Sir Charles Middleton (now Lord Barham) Mr. Langton, Lord Scarſdale, Dr. Baker, and others, whoſe conſequence and reſpectability may be ſaid to have rendered both houſes of Parliament acceſſible to him, ſo that as early as 1787, not quite two years after the delivery of the Eſſay in the Senate Houſe at Cambridge, Mr. Clarkſon, then only 24 years of age, had been able to ſet the great machine, which was finally to accompliſh the work of the abolition, effectually in motion; for in a ſhort period after his introduction to Mr. Wilberforce, that gentleman was brought to pledge himſelf to lay the matter before Parliament.

On the 22d of May, 1787, the firſt committee* was formed, for the expreſs purpoſe of collecting information in order to the promotion of the great object, namely, a parliamentary abolition of the trade: and now began Mr. Clarkſon's labors and exertions, which he has recorded in a ſtyle and manner at once the moſt intereſting, perſpicuous and modeſt. At the hazard of health and life, and we may add reputation, (for had he not ſucceeded, it would have been accounted mere Quixotiſm), he ruſhed at once into the very focus of the miſchief, by viſiting Briſtol and Liverpool. The horrid ſtories he picked up, the pains he took to certify the truth of facts, the delicacy with which he abſtained from the *readieſt* means of acquiring evidence, for fear of the imputation of bribery, manifeſt a ſobriety of judgment, which exonerates him at once from every charge of raſh enthuſiaſm, which was not only alledged againſt him in the groſſeſt terms, but which the extreme ardor of his benevolence, and continual contempt of perſonal danger, might otherwiſe have tended to fix upon him.

No perſon, who has been accuſtomed to judge of the matter merely from newſpaper reports, can form the ſmalleſt idea of the nature of the difficulties Mr. C. had to encounter in pro-

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* This committee, it appears, in the courſe of 13 months only, printed and diſtributed, not at random, but through reſpectable channels, no leſs than 51,432 books or pamphlets, beſides 26,526 reports, accounts of debates in Parliament, and other ſmall papers.

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curing of evidence. That ſuch evidence ſhould be perfectly pure, it was neceſſary it ſhould be perfectly voluntary; he felt therefore reſtrained from any pecuniary offers, even to the moſt diſtreſſed and perſecuted objects of his ſearch*. While ſucceſs was doubtful beſides, there was danger of increaſing and aggravating all the atrocities of the trade, by any indiſcrete or ill-timed diſcoveries; and even of bringing redoubled vengeance on the heads of thoſe very perſons whom he wiſhed to reſcue from oppreſſion. It is ſcarcely to be conceived how much fatigue of body and mind Mr. C. underwent in the procurement of every individual witneſs. A A new ſcene beſides opened upon him at Briſtol—the miſeries of the negroes were but one evil—the barbarous treatment of the ſeamen on board the ſlave-ſhips quite as much deſerved and required to be expoſed; but no ſooner was his errand known, than as he tells us, Vol. I. p. 344.

"The owners of veſſels employed in the trade forbad all intercourſe with him. The old captains, who had made their fortunes in it, would not ſee him. The young, who were making them, could not be ſuppoſed to eſpouſe his cauſe, to the detriment of their own intereſt; and of thoſe whoſe neceſſities made them go into it for a livelihood, he could not get one to come forward, without doing ſo much for him as would have amounted to bribery."

As a ſpecimen of Mr. C.'s great anxiety upon the occaſion, we ſhall ſelect the following account of his endeavours to recover two witneſſes, who were wanted to ſubſtantiate a charge of murder againſt the chief mate of a ſlave-ſhip, whom Mr. C. had cauſed to be taken up, and who was under proſecution at the ſuit of the Lords of the Admiralty. The trial was coming on at the Old Bailey, when Mr. C., on his return to Briſtol from Liverpool, found by a letter from the Admiralty, that no witneſſes were forth-coming. On enquiry at Briſtol of the mother of the young man who was murdered, he found that two out of four witneſſes he had ſecured, had been bribed by the ſlave-traders and ſent to ſea, but that the two others, in order to avoid this, had made their eſcape to ſome coal-mine between Neath and Swanſea.

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* When ſome perſons afterwards were perſecuted in conſequence of their evidence, they naturally came to Mr. C., who had not the means of alleviating their diſtreſſes. To the honor of the late Mr. Whitbread it ſhould be recorded, that he freely offered him a full command of his purſe for all ſuch purpoſes.

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No time was to be loſt. His credit, and the credit of the cauſe, were at ſtake; he prevailed upon a young man to ſet off directly, and to go in ſearch of them.

"It was now between twelve and one in the afternoon. I ſaw him depart; in the interim I went to Thompſon's, and other places, to inquire if any other of the ſeamen, belonging to the Thomas, were to be found; but though I hunted diligently 'till four o'clock, I could learn nothing ſatisfactory. I then went to dinner, but I grew uneaſy. I was fearful that my meſſenger might be at a loſs, or that he might want aſſiſtance on ſome occaſion or other. I now judged that it would have been more prudent if two perſons had been ſent, who might have conferred with each other, and who might have divided when they had reached Neath, and gone to different mines, to inquire for the witneſſes. Theſe thoughts diſturbed me.—My own obſtinacy in reſiſting the advice of Mr. Burges, and the fear of injury to my own reputation, and to that of the cauſe I had undertaken, were again before my eyes. I became ſtill more uneaſy; and I had no way of relieving my feelings, but by reſolving to follow the young man, and to give him all the aid in my power.

"It was now near ſix o'clock. The night was cold and rainy, and almoſt dark. I got down, however, ſafe to the paſſage-houſe, and deſired to be conveyed acroſs the Severn. The people in the houſe tried to diſſuade me from my deſign. They ſaid no one would accompany me, for it was quite a tempeſt. I replied, that I would pay thoſe handſomely who would go with me. A perſon preſent aſked me if I would give him three guineas for a boat, I replied I would. He could not for ſhame retract. He went out, and in about half an hour brought a perſon with him. We were obliged to have a lanthorn as far as the boat. We got on board and went off. But ſuch a paſſage I had never before witneſſed. The wind was furious. The waves ran high. I could ſee nothing but white foam. The boat alſo was toſſed up and down in ſuch a manner, that it was with great difficulty I could keep my ſeat. The rain, too, poured down in ſuch torrents, that we were all of us preſently wet through. We had been, I apprehend, more than an hour in this ſituation, when the boatmen began to complain of cold and wearineſs. I ſaw, alſo, that they began to be uneaſy, for they did not know where they were. They had no way of forming any judgment about their courſe, but by knowing the point from which the wind blew, and by keeping the boat in a relative poſition towards it. I encouraged them as well as I could, though I was beginning to be uneaſy myſelf, and alſo ſick. In about a quarter of an hour they began to complain again. They ſaid they could pull no longer. They acknowledged, however, that they were getting nearer to the ſhore, though on what part of it they could not tell. I could do nothing but bid them hope. They then began to reproach

themſelves

themſelves with having come out with me. I told them I had not forced them, but that it was a matter of their own choice. In the midſt of this converſation I informed them that I thought I ſaw a ſtar or a light ſtraight forward. They both looked at it, and pronounced it to be a light, and added with great joy, that it muſt be a light in the paſſage-houſe, and ſo we found it; for in about ten minutes afterwards we landed, and on reaching the houſe, learned that a ſervant-maid had been accidentally talking to ſome other perſon on the ſtair-caſe, near the window, with a candle in her hand, and that the light had appeared to us from that circumſtance.

"It was now near eleven o'clock. My meſſenger, it appeared, had arrived ſafe at about five in the evening, and had proceeded on his route. I was very cold on my arrival, and ſick alſo. There ſeemed to be a chilline's all over me both within and without, indeed I had not a dry thread about me. I took ſome hot brandy and water and went to bed; but deſired, as ſoon as my clothes were thoroughly dried, to be called up, that I might go forward. This happened about two in the morning, when I got up. I took my breakfaſt by the fire-ſide. I then deſired the poſt-boy, if he ſhould meet any perſons on the road, to ſtop and inform me, as I did not know whether the witneſſes might not be coming up by themſelves, and whether they might not have paſſed my meſſenger without knowing his errand. Having taken theſe precautions, I departed. I travelled on, but we met no one. I traced, however, my meſſenger through Newport, Cardiff, and Cowbridge. I was aſſured, alſo, that he had not paſſed me on his return; nor had any of thoſe paſſed me whom he was ſeeking. At length, when I was within about two miles of Neath, I met him. He had both the witneſſes under his care. This was a matter of great joy to me. I determined to return with them. It was now nearly two in the afternoon. I accordingly went back, but we did not reach the paſſage-houſe again till nearly two the next morning.

"During our journey, neither the wind nor the rain had much abated. It was quite dark on our arrival. We found only one perſon, and he had been ſitting up in expectation of us. It was in vain that I aſked him for a boat to put us acroſs the water. He ſaid all the boat-men were in bed; and if they were up, he was ſure that none of them would venture out. It was thought a mercy by all of them that we were not loſt laſt night. Difficulties were alſo ſtarted about horſes to take us another way. Unable therefore to proceed, we took refreſhment and went to bed.

"We arrived at Briſtol between nine and ten the next morning; but I was ſo ill that I could go no further; I had been cold and ſhivering ever ſince my firſt paſſage acroſs the Severn, and I had now a violent ſore throat and fever with it. All I could do

was

was to ſee the witneſſes off for London, and to aſſign them to the care of an attorney, who ſhould conduct them to the trial."

We need not purſue this narrative further, except to inform the reader, what he will be ſorry to hear, that after all this fatigue of mind and body, they arrived juſt too late; on the very morning of the day they reached they Old Bailey, the mate had been brought to the bar, and no perſon then appearing againſt him, he had been diſcharged by proclamation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. VIII. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year* 1807. *Part II.* 4to. pp. 181. G. and W. Nicol. London. 1807.

THE contents of this ſecond part of the volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1807, conſiſt of ten papers, the ſubjects and merits of which we ſhall endeavour to point out in the following pages. The numeration of thoſe papers is continued from the ſix papers of the firſt part.

VII. *On Fairy-rings. By W. H. Wollaſton, M.D. Sec. R.S.*

The name of fairy-rings has been commonly given to certain circular, or nearly circular, ſpots of dark-green graſs, which are often obſerved in the fields. Various opinions have been offered in explanation of thoſe ſpots; and, ſeveral years ago, in conſequence of ſome electrical experiments of Dr. Prieſtley, to the effects of which thoſe ſpots bore a reſemblance, they were ſuppoſed to be produced by ſtrokes of lightning. This opinion, however, was ſoon ſupplanted by the ſuppoſition of their being produced by muſhrooms, or fungi, conſidering that thoſe ſpots are moſtly ſurrounded by that ſingular kind of vegetables.

Dr. Hutton, in the Edinburgh Tranſactions, ſtates ſeveral particulars reſpecting thoſe ſpots; but overlooked their real origin. Dr. Withering aſcribed them to their true cauſe; his obſervations, however, are confined to one ſpecies of agoric, viz. the *Ag. orcades*, of his arrangement. Dr. Wollaſton's explanation of the ſame will be found in the following paragraphs.

"That," he ſays, "which firſt attracted my notice, was the poſition

poſition of certain fungi which are always to be found growing upon theſe circles, if examined in a proper ſeaſon. In the caſe of muſhrooms I found them to be ſolely at the exterior margin of the dark ring of graſs. The breath of the ring in that inſtance, meaſured from them towards the centre, was about twelve or fourteen inches, while the muſhrooms themſelves covered an exterior ring about four or five inches broad.

"The poſition of theſe muſhrooms led me to conjecture that progreſſive increaſe, from a central point, was the probable mode of formation of the ring. I was the more inclined to this hypotheſis, when I found that a ſecond ſpecies of fungus preſented a ſimilar arrangement, with reſpect to the relative poſition of the ring and fungi; for I obſerved, that in all inſtances the preſent appearance of fungi was upon the exterior border of a dark ring of graſs. I thought it not improbable that the ſoil, which had once contributed to the ſupport of fungi, might be ſo exhauſted of ſome peculiar *pabulum* neceſſary for their production, as to be rendered incapable of producing a ſecond crop of that ſingular claſs of vegetables. The ſecond year's crop would conſequently appear in a ſmall ring ſurrounding the original centre of vegetation, and at every ſucceeding year the defect of nutriment on one ſide would neceſſarily cauſe the new roots to extend themſelves ſolely in the oppoſite direction, and would occaſion the circle of fungi continually to proceed by annual enlargement from the centre outwards. An appearance of luxuriance in the graſs would follow as a natural conſequence, as the ſoil of an interior circle, would always be enriched by the decayed roots of fungi of the preceding years growth." P. 133.

VIII. *Obſervations on the Structure of the Stomachs of different Animals, with a View to elucidate the Proceſs of converting Animal and Vegetable Subſtances into Chyle. By Everard Home, Eſq.*

The preliminary paragraphs, in which this author ſtates the object of his extenſive and valuable paper are as follows:

"The obſervations," he ſays, "on the ſtomachs of the porpoiſe, and of ruminating animals contained in two former communications, led me to believe that the fourth cavity of the ruminant's ſtomach, while the animal is alive, is always divided, in a greater or leſs degree, into two portions, in one of which is included the plicated ſtructure, in the other, the villous. In ſome genera, this diviſion is permanent, as in the camel and that tribe; in others only occaſional, as in the bullock, deer, ſheep, *&c.*

"If this opinion ſhould be found to be true with reſpect to animals in general, it will throw conſiderable light on the proceſſes carried on in the ſtomach, and lead us to conclude, that the

the food undergoes two changes in it, the one preparatory to the other, and that it is the laſt of theſe, which forms the chyle.

" With a view to inveſtigate ſtill further this very intereſting ſubject, I have been led to examine the internal ſtructure of the ſtomachs of different animals.

" In this enquiry it will be found that the ſame ſubſtances are digeſted by ſtomachs varying conſiderably from each other, and many of theſe varieties can at preſent in no other way be accounted for, than by referring them to the general principle, which pervades the ſtructure of animals, making them run into one another by a regular ſeries of minute changes of form, ſo as to compoſe one connected chain, from which we derive the fulleſt evidence of the power and wiſdom of their Creator.

" The ſtomachs of all ruminating animals have three different ſtructures; the firſt of theſe is cuticular; the ſecond has a ſecreting ſurface, thrown into folds, on which are ſeen the orifices of glands; and the third is ſmooth, and more delicate in its texture.

" In the following account, it will be found that three ſimilar ſtructures are met with in the ſtomachs of quadrupeds which do not ruminate, and that the gradation between the moſt complex and moſt ſimple ſtomach forms an uniformly connected ſeries, of greater extent than has been hitherto ſuppoſed." P. 139.

In this examination Mr. H. deſcribes ſuch ſtomachs as appear to form the principal links in the gradation between animals which ruminate, and thoſe which are truly carnivorous; commencing with thoſe which are neareſt allied to the ruminant. The ſtomachs, which are deſcribed in the courſe of the paper, are thoſe, 1. of the Turkey; 2. of the Cod-Fiſh; 3. of the Hare; 4. of the Beaver; 5. of the Dormouſe: 6. of the Water-Rat; 7. of the Common Rat; 8. of the Horſe; 9. of the Aſs; 10. of the Kanguroo; 11. of the Hog; 12. of the Pecari; 13. of the Elephant; 14. of the Mole; 15. of the Stoat; 16. of the Armadillo (with nine bands); 17. of the human ſpecies; 17*. (by miſtake the number 17 occurs twice in the numeration) of the Lynx; 18. of the Vampire Bat; 19. of the long-eared Bat; 20. of the Hawk; 21. of the Cormorant; 22. of the Viper; 23. of the Turtle; 24. of the Frog; and 25. of the Blue Shark.

Previouſly to the deſcription of thoſe different ſtomachs, and in order to avoid uſeleſs repetition, this author explains the general circumſtances under which they were obſerved; ſaying, that the real form of the ſtomach muſt be obſerved ſoon after the death of the animal, and before the muſcles are diſturbed, in which ſtate a gentle and gradual diſtenſion with

air

air ſhows both the permanent diviſions of its cavity, if there be any, in the beſt poſſible manner, and alſo any occaſional muſcular contractions, that are employed during life.

The deſcriptions of the abovementioned ſtomachs are illuſtrated by nine plates, moſt exquiſitely engraved; and are followed by ſeventeen pages of general obſervations concerning the whole, viz. their conſtructions and their functions; wherein this author gradually paſſes from one ſpecies to another; ſhowing the change of ſituation, and of form, which the food undergoes in the different ſtomachs, and how wiſely thoſe peculiar ſtructures have been adapted to the ſize, the mode of living, the form, and the ſituation of the different animals. In page 169, we find the following remark concerning the correſpondence between the internal ſtructures of the ſtomachs and the teeth of animals.

"It is deſerving of remark, that the internal ſtructure of the ſtomachs fitted for digeſting vegetable ſubſtances, correſponds much leſs with the kind of teeth, than it has been generally ſuppoſed to do. The animals with chiſſel teeth have no uniformity in the ſtructure of their ſtomachs; thoſe of the beaver and dormouſe being of one kind; the hare's and rabbit's of another; the the ſquirrel's of a third, reſembling that of the monkey; the guinea pig's of a fourth, differing from that of the ſquirrel, in there being a greater diſproportion between the thickneſs of the coats of the cardiac and pyloric portions; the rat tribe of a fifth, which reſembles the ſtomach of the horſe and aſs, animals whoſe teeth have a very different form.

"On the other hand, all the ruminants with horns have one ſtructure of ſtomach; all thoſe with fighting teeth another, as has been obſerved in a former paper; alſo all the animals with projecting tuſks have the pouches at the cardia, which appear to be peculiar to them, although there is no connection we yet know of between theſe weapons of defence and the ſtomach.

"As the elephant's grinding teeth are the beſt fitted for preparing vegetable food for digeſtion, ſo the ſtomach in its ſtructure approaches nearer to thoſe of carnivorous animals."

It is a curious circumſtance that ſometimes human beings have been known to ruminate, which this author attributes to a peculiar muſcular contraction in certain ſtomachs, and in page 174 he gives the following inſtance of this remarkable fact.

"The inſtance," he ſays, "to which I allude, is a man 19 years of age, blind, and an ideot from his birth, who is now alive. He is very ravenous, and they are obliged to reſtrict him in the quantity of his food, ſince, if he eats too much, it diſorders his

bowels. Fluid food does not remain on his ſtomach, but comes up again. He ſwallows his dinner, which conſiſts of a pound and a half of meat and vegetables, in two minutes, and in about a quarter of an hour he begins to chew the cud. I was once preſent on this occaſion. The morſel is brought up from the ſtomach with apparently a very ſlight effort, and the muſcles of the throat are ſeen in action when it comes into the mouth; he chews it three or four times, and ſwallows it; there is then a pauſe, and another morſel is brought up. This proceſs is continued for half an hour, and he appears to be more quiet at that time than at any other. Whether the regurgitation of the food is voluntary or involuntary, cannot be aſcertained, the man being too deficient in underſtanding to give any information on the ſubject."

IX. *Experiments for inveſtigating the Cauſe of the coloured concentric Ring, diſcovered by Sir Iſaac Newton, between two Object-Glaſſes laid upon one another. By William Herſchel, LL. D.*

Sir Iſaac Newton obſerved a variety of coloured borders, or coloured rings, between the contiguous ſurfaces of glaſſes that are laid upon each other, and eſpecially when a little preſſed. He made ſeveral experiments concerning them, with a view of aſcertaining their real cauſe; he acknowledged the difficulty of the inveſtigation, and, for want of a better theory, he attributed their formation to certain fits of eaſy reflection, and of eaſy tranſmiſſion. Since Newton's time, thoſe coloured rings have often been examined, and ſeveral explanations have been offered; but not ſufficiently ſatisfactory. Laſtly Dr. Herſchel took the ſubject in hand, and the account of his experimental inveſtigation forms the preſent extenſive paper, which is divided into 34 ſections, under the following denominations: I. Of different methods to make one ſet of Rings viſible. II. Of ſeeing Rings by Tranſmiſſion. III. Of Shadows. IV. Of two ſets of Rings. V. Of three ſets of Rings. VI. Of four ſets of Rings. VII. Of the Size of the Rings. VIII. Of Contact. IX. Of meaſuring Rings. X. Of the Number of Rings. XI. Of the Effect of Preſſure on the Colour of the Rings. XII. Of diluting and concentrating the Colours. XIII. Of the Order of the Colours. XIV. Of the alternate Colour and Size of the Rings belonging to the primary and dependent Sets. XV. Of the ſudden Change of the Size and Colour of the Rings in different Sets. XVI. Of the Courſe of the Rays by which different Sets of Rings are ſeen. XVII. Why two connected Sets of Rings are of alternate Colours. XVIII. Of the Cauſe of the ſudden Change of Colours. XIX. Of the Place where the different

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ent Sets of Rings to be ſeen. XX. Of the Connection between different Sets of Rings. XXI. To account for the Appearance of ſeveral Sets of Rings with the ſame coloured Centers. XXII. Of the reflecting Surfaces. XXIII. Of the tranſmitting Surfaces. XXIV. Of the Action of the firſt Surface. XXV. Of the Action of the ſecond Surface. XXVI. Of the Action of the third Surface. XXVII. The colour of the reflecting and tranſmitting Surfaces is of no Conſequence. XXVIII. Of the Action of the fourth Surface. XXIX. Conſiderations that relate to the Cauſe of the Formation of concentric Rings. XXX. Concentric Rings cannot be formed by an alternate Reflection and Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light. XXXI. Alternate Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion, if they exiſt, do not exert themſelves according to various Thickneſſes of thin Plates of Air. XXXII. Alternate Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion, if they exiſt, do not exert themſelves according to various Thickneſſes of thin Plates of Glaſs. XXXIII. Coloured Rings may be completely formed without the Aſſiſtance of any thin Plates, either of Glaſs or of Air. XXXIV. Concluſion.

Previouſly to thoſe ſections Dr. H. ſays,

"The great beauty of the coloured rings, and the pleaſing appearances ariſing from the different degrees of preſſure of the two ſurfaces of the glaſſes againſt each other when they are formed, and eſpecially the importance of the ſubject, have often excited my deſire of enquiring farther into the cauſe of ſuch intereſting phenomena; and with a view to examine them properly, I obtained, in the year 1792, the two object glaſſes of HUYGENS, in the poſſeſſion of the Royal Society, one of 122, the other of 170 feet focal length, and began a ſeries of experiments with them, which, though many times interrupted by aſtronomical purſuits, has often been taken up again, and has lately been carried to a very conſiderable extent. The concluſions that may be drawn from them, though they may not perfectly account for all the phœnomena of the rings, are yet ſufficiently well ſupported, and of ſuch a nature as to point out ſeveral modifications of light that have been totally overlooked, and others that have never been properly diſcriminated. It will, therefore, be the aim of this paper to arrange and diſtinguiſh the various modifications of light in a clear and perſpicuous order, and afterwards to give my ſentiments upon the cauſe of the formation of the concentric rings. The avowed intricacy of the ſubject *, however, requires, in the firſt place, a minute detail of experiments, and afterwards a very

"* NEWTON's Optics, 4th ed. p. 288; end of Obſ. 12."

gradual developement of the conſequences to be deduced from them." P. 181.

In the concluſion Dr. H. ſays,

"It will hardly be neceſſary to ſay, that all the theory relating to the ſize of the parts of natural bodies and their interſtices, which Sir I. NEWTON has founded upon the exiſtence of fits of eaſy reflection and eaſy tranſmiſſion, exerted differently, according to the different thickneſs of the thin plates of which he ſuppoſes the parts of natural bodies to conſiſt, will remain unſupported; for if the above mentioned fits have no exiſtence, the whole foundation on which the theory of the ſize of ſuch parts is placed, will be taken away, and we ſhall conſequently have to look out for a more firm baſis on which a ſimilar edifice may be placed. That there is ſuch a one we cannot doubt, and what I have already ſaid will lead us to look for it in the modifying power which the two ſurfaces, that have been proved to be eſſential to the formation of rings, exert upon the rays of light. The Second Part of this Paper, therefore, will enter into an examination of the various modifications that light receives in its approach to, entrance into, or paſſage by, differently diſpoſed circumſtances or bodies; in order to diſcover, if poſſible, which of them may be the immediate cauſe of the coloured rings that are formed between glaſſes." P. 232.

From the above paſſage our readers will eaſily perceive, that Dr. Herſchel's experimental inveſtigation of this remarkable phænomenon of the coloured rings, has by no means attained the deſired object; yet it has paved the way to further reſearches, which may ultimately diſcover the true cauſe of the phænomenon. Of the numerous ſections into which this paper is divided, it would be impracticable to give a regular and perſpicuous abridgment; we muſt therefore refer the reader to the original paper, which is accompanied with one plate of diagrams for the illuſtration of certain parts of it.

X. *On the Economy of Bees. By Tho. A. Knight, Eſq.*

Mr. Knight, whoſe various and intereſting accounts of experiments and obſervations upon trees, have often been inſerted in the volumes of the Phil. Tranſ. has, in the courſe of his experimental reſearches, had frequent opportunities of obſerving the peculiar economy of bees, which naturally engaged his attention, and enabled him to aſcertain ſeveral peculiarities reſpecting that wonderful inſect, which ſeem to have eſcaped the notice of other writers; and which form the ſubject of the preſent paper.

Mr. Knight's firſt obſervations tend to prove, that, contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, a friendly inter-

courſe often takes place between different colonies of bees, and that this is productive of very important conſequences in their political economy. In ſupport of this aſſertion, Mr. K. relates two caſes of a friendly intercourſe between two hives of bees, which fell under his obſervation; both which, however, ended in a violent rupture and a deſperate fight. To thoſe accounts Mr. K. ſubjoins the following remarks.

"I have," he ſays, "ſome reaſon to believe that the kind of intercourſe I have deſcribed, which I have often ſeen, and which is by no means uncommon, not unfrequently ends in a junction of the two ſwarms; for one inſtance came under my obſervation, many years ago, in which the labouring bees, under circumſtances perfectly ſimilar to thoſe I have deſcribed, wholly diſappeared, leaving the drones in peaceable poſſeſſion of the hive, but without any thing to live upon. I have alſo reaſons for believing, that whenever a junction of two ſwarms, with their property, is agreed upon, that which propoſes to remove, immediately, or ſoon afterwards, unites with the other ſwarm, and returns to the deſerted hive during the day only to carry off the honey: for having examined at night a hive from which I ſuſpected the bees to be migrating, I found it without a ſingle inhabitant. I was led to make the examination by information I had received from a very accurate obſerver, that all the bees would then be abſent. A very conſiderable quantity of honey was in this inſtance left in the hive without any guards to defend it: but I conclude that the bees would have returned for it, had it remained till the next day. Whenever the bees quit their habitation, in this way, I have always obſerved ſome fighting to take place; but I conceived it to be between the bees of the adjoining hives, and thoſe which were removing; the former being attracted by the ſcent of the honey, which the latter were carrying off." P. 236.

The next obſervations tend to prove that when a ſwarm of bees intends to ſettle into a new hive, they firſt ſend a few of their party to ſearch, to explore, and, for ſome time, to keep poſſeſſion of a new habitation, and that when theſe few have found every thing proper and fit for the reception of the ſwarm, they give the neceſſary information, and the whole ſwarm proceeds to occupy the place. Upon the mode of communicating this intelligence, Mr. K. makes the following obſervations.

"Brutes," he ſays, "have evidently language; but it is a language of paſſion only, and not of ideas. They expreſs to each other ſentiments of love, of fear, and of anger; but they appear to be wholly incapable of tranſmitting to each other any ideas they have received from the impreſſion of external objects.

They convey to other animals of their ſpecies, on the approach of an enemy, a ſentiment of danger; but they appear wholly incapable of communicating what the enemy is, or the kind of danger apprehended. A language of more extenſive uſe ſeems, from the preceding circumſtances, to have been given to bees; and if it be not, in ſome degree, a language of ideas, it appears to be ſomething very ſimilar." P. 239.

Further on, this author ſtates ſeveral facts, which ſeem to indicate, that animals, by long reſidence, or by other long continued cuſtoms, acquire peculiar habits, which are, in great meaſure, even tranſmitted to their progeny.

"Theſe propenſities," he ſays, "or modifications of the natural inſtinctive powers of animals, are capable of endleſs variation and change; and hence their habits ſoon become adapted to different countries and different ſtates of domeſtication, the acquired habits of the parents being transferred hereditarily to the offſpring. Bees, like other animals, are probably ſuſceptible of theſe changes of habit, and thence, when accuſtomed through many generations to the hive, in a country which does not afford hollow trees, or other habitations adapted to their purpoſe, they may become more dependent on man, and rely on his care wholly for an habitation; but in ſituations where the cavities of trees preſent to them the means of providing for themſelves, I have found that they will diſcover ſuch trees in the cloſeſt receſſes of the woods, and at an extraordinary diſtance from their hives; and that they will keep poſſeſſion of ſuch cavities in the manner I have ſtated: and I am confident that, under ſuch circumſtances, a ſwarm never iſſues from the parent hive, without having previouſly ſelected ſome ſuch place to retire to." P. 241.

The latter part of the paper contains ſome obſervations relative to the patient, and the irritable character of bees, under different circumſtances. Other facts are likewiſe related, which indicate that beſides the farina of plants, the bees do alſo occaſionally carry away ſome other materials, attached to their thighs.

XI. *Obſervations and Meaſurements of the Planet Veſta. By Mr. John Jerome Schroeter.*

This author's obſervations in the preſent paper, relate to the peculiar brilliancy, and to the apparent ſize, of the newly diſcovered planet Veſta. When ſhown through a 15 feet reflector, with magnifying powers of 150, and 300, this planet appeared as a mere point with an intenſe radiating light, exactly like a fixed ſtar of the 6th magnitude. On the night of the 26th of April 1807, Mr. S. ſucceeded in effecting the meaſurement of Veſta, by employing the ſame teleſcope, and

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the ſame magnifying power, with which he had meaſured Ceres, Pallas, and Juno; namely, a 15 feet reflector, and a magnifying power of 288. From his meaſurement and obſervations, "it follows," he ſays, "that the apparent diameter of the planet Veſta is only 0,488 ſeconds, and conſequently only half of what I have found to be the apparent diameter of the fourth ſatellite of Saturn."

XII. *A new Eudiometer, accompanied with Experiments, elucidating its Application. By William Haſledine Pepys, Eſq.*

In the firſt place this author briefly ſtates the importance of accurate eudiometrical obſervations, eſpecially in the preſent advanced ſtate of chemical knowledge. He gives a ſhort hiſtory of the principal obſervations that have been made on this ſubject, from the time of Hales, to the preſent day; particularly of the various methods that have been practiced for determining the purity of air; and then ſays,

"Having had occaſion to repeat many of the experiments of others, and to make ſome new ones, I ſoon found what every one, who has been engaged on the ſame ſubject, muſt have experienced; that an apparatus more commodious than has yet been propoſed, and at the ſame time capable of giving correct reſults, with the greateſt minuteneſs, was ſtill a deſideratum in eudiometry."

The deſcription of the new eudiometer follows the above paſſage, and the different parts of the apparatus are delineated on an adjoining copper plate engraving; the want of which prevents the poſſibility of our giving any intelligible deſcription of its conſtruction.

In the latter part of the paper Mr. P. ſhows how his eudiometer may be applied to the analyſis of mixed gaſes; and for this purpoſe he points out various materials, which, when placed in contact with certain mixed gaſes, will abſorb one or ſome of them, and will leave the reſt. With this he intermixes ſeveral uſeful practical inſtructions.

XIII. *Obſervations on the Nature of the new celeſtial Body diſcovered by Dr. Olbers, and of the Comet which was expected to appear laſt January in its Return from the Sun. By W. Herſchel, LL.D.*

Dr. Herſchel's obſervations reſpecting the new planet Veſta reach from April 1807, to the 24th of May following. He deſcribes its appearances, as ſeen through different telescopes, and with different magnifying powers; alſo its motion relative to the ſurrounding fixed ſtars; and it is from the latter circumſtance only, that he was informed of its being a planet, or, according to his newly adopted denomination, an *aſteroid*; for he could not diſtinguiſh its real diſk, even with a magnifying power of 636.

"Its apparent diſk," he ſays, "with a magnifier of 460, is about 5, or 6-tenths of a ſecond; but this is evidently a ſpurious appearance, becauſe higher powers deſtroy the proportion it bears to a real diſk when equally magnified."

When viewed through a 20 feet reflector with an aperture of 18¾ inches, which collects a great quantity of light, this aſteroid appeared entirely free from all nebulous or atmoſpheric appearances.

"The reſult," Dr. H. ſays, "of theſe obſervations is, that we now are in poſſeſſion of a formerly unknown ſpecies of celeſtial bodies, which by their ſmallneſs and conſiderable deviation from the path in which the planets move, are in no danger of diſturbing, or being diſturbed by them; and the great ſucceſs that has already attended the purſuits of the celebrated diſcoverers of Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Veſta, will induce us to hope that ſome further light may ſoon be thrown upon this new and moſt intereſting branch of aſtronomy." P. 264.

The ſecond part of this paper contains a few obſervations on the expected comet; which, after having deſcended to the ſun, was expected to make its re-appearance on its return from the perihelion. The comet was accordingly ſeen again in January 1807; and the principal obſervations made upon it by Dr. Herſchel, are as follows.

"There will be no occaſion for my giving a more particular account of its place, than that it was very near the electrometer of the conſtellation, which in Mr. Bode's maps is called *machina electrica*; the only intention I had in looking for it, being to make a few obſervations upon its phyſical condition.

"February 1. The comet had moved but very little from the place where it was laſt night; and as the air was pretty clear, I uſed a 10-feet reflector with a low power to examine it. There was no viſible nucleus, nor did the light which is called the coma increaſe ſuddenly towards the centre, but was of an irregular round form, and with this low power extended to about 5, 6, or 7 minutes in diameter. When I magnified 169 times it was conſiderably reduced in ſize, which plainly indicated that a farther increaſe of magnifying power would be of no ſervice for diſcovering a nucleus. On account of cloudy weather I never had an opportunity of ſeeing the comet afterwards.

"When I compare theſe obſervations with my former ones of 15 other teleſcopic comets, I find that out of the 16 which I have examined, 14 have been without any viſible ſolid body in their centre, and that the other two had a very ill defined ſmall central light, which might perhaps be called a nucleus, but did not deſerve the name of a diſk." P. 265.

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This paper is accompanied with one plate exhibiting the ſituation of Veſta relatively to a few neighbouring fixed ſtars, as it appeared on four different nights.

XIV. *On the Quantity of Carbon in carbonic Acid, and on the Nature of the Diamond. By W. Allen, Eſq. and W. H. Pepys, Eſq.*

Theſe gentlemen, finding a conſiderable difference between the ſtatements of different experimenters, reſpecting the proportion of carbon and oxygen in carbonic acid gas, endeavoured to aſcertain the truth of the matter by means of more concluſive experiments.

"Our object," they ſay, "was, to conſume certain known quantities of diamond and other carbonaceous ſubſtances in oxygene gas, and we at firſt determined to employ the ſun's rays, by means of a powerful lens; but conſidering the uncertainty of a favourable opportunity in this country, and at the ſeaſon in which our experiments were made, we reſolved to employ the apparatus repreſented by the drawing." P. 268.

Without the plate, which accompanies the paper, the conſtruction of the apparatus cannot be intelligibly deſcribed. The firſt pages of the paper deſcribe the preliminary experiments, or the methods which they uſed for preparing, and for determining the purity of, the ingredients; namely, the oxygene gas, the charcoal, and the carbonic acid, which were to be uſed in the experimental inveſtigation. After this, the experiments for determining the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid gas, are deſcribed, with all the neceſſary computations, ſucceſſively and at large. The firſt experiment was made with the charcoal of box wood; the next with diamonds; then with ſtone coal; with plumbago: and laſtly with animal charcoals. The collective reſults of all thoſe experiments, are contained in the following lines. And it appears,

"1ſt. That the eſtimate given by LAVOISIER, of 28 parts of carbon in every 100 parts of carbonic acid, is very nearly correct; the mean of our experiments makes it 28,60.

"2dly. That the diamond is pure carbon; for had it contained any notable proportion of hydrogene, it muſt have been diſcovered, either by detonating with the oxygene, as in the caſe of animal charcoal, or by diminiſhing the quantity of oxygene gas.

"3dly. That well burnt charcoal contains no ſenſible quantity of hydrogene; but if expoſed to the air for a few hours it abſorbs moiſture, which renders the reſults uncertain.

"4thly. That charcoal can no longer be conſidered as an oxide of carbon, becauſe, *when properly prepared*, it requires quite

as much oxygene for its combuſtion as the diamond. This is alſo the caſe with ſtone coal and plumbago.

" 5thly. It appears that diamond and all carbonaceous ſubſtances (as far as our preſent methods of analyſis are capable of demonſtrating their nature) differ principally from each other in the ſtate of aggregation of their particles. BERTHOLLET has well remarked, that in proportion as this is ſtronger, decompoſition is more difficult: and hence the variety of temperatures required for the combuſtion of different inflammable ſubſtances."

XV. *An Account of the Reliſtian Tin Mine. By Mr. Joſeph Carne.*

This ſhort deſcription ſhows the relative ſituations of the materials of the mine, by references to an adjoining delineation.

" The Reliſtian mine," this author ſays, " is nearly on a level with the ſurrounding country. The lode has been ſeen at the depth of 12, 25, 50, 65, 75, 81, and 90 fathoms from the ſurface. It is of different width in different parts: the extreme width is 36 feet, and in this part it is principally worked. As it extends eaſt and weſt (which is its due courſe), its width gradually diminiſhes, till at the diſtance of 100 fathoms eaſt it is but 5 feet wide. It is compoſed (excepting the metallic ſubſtances) of ſhiſt, chlorite, and quartz. In ſome parts the ſhiſt predominates, and in others the chlorite; the quartz is throughout the ſmalleſt component part." P. 293.

The firſt three feet of the lode conſiſted of copper pyrites; after which there was diſcovered a body of pebbles, nearly 12 feet ſquare. In this part of the lode the ſhiſt greatly predominated; of courſe the pebbles generally conſiſted of ſhiſt, cemented in ſome parts by chlorite, in others by oxyde of tin, which was generally cryſtallized, and in ſome of the crevices there was a little copper pyrites. It is ſingular that about ten pebbles were found quite different from the others. They conſiſted of tin in quartz, coated with chlorite.

XV. *An Analyſis of the Waters of the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. By Alexander Marcet, M. D.*

The ſituation of the Lake Aſphaltite, otherwiſe called the Dead Sea, (on account of the intenſe ſaltneſs of its water, which does not allow any animal or vegetable to live in it) is ſituated in the ſouthern part of Syria near Jeruſalem. A ſmall phial full of its water was brought to London by Mr. Gordon of Clunie, who alſo brought another phial full of the water of the famous river Jordan, which runs into the Dead Sea. And it is upon thoſe ſcanty ſpecimens that the preſent analytical experiments were inſtituted.

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This paper is divided into ſix ſections, the firſt of which deſcribes the general properties of the water of the Dead Sea, which are,

" 1. Its high ſpecific gravity, viz. 1,211. 2. The water of the Dead Sea is perfectly tranſparent, and does not depoſite on ſtanding in cloſe veſſels. 3. Its taſte is peculiarly bitter, ſaline, and pungent. 4. Solutions of ſilver produce from it a very copious precipitate, ſhowing the preſence of marine acid. 5. Oxalic acid inſtantly diſcovers lime in the water. 6. The lime being ſeparated, both cauſtic and carbonated alkalies readily throw down a magneſian precipitate. 7. Solutions of barytes produce a cloud, ſhowing the exiſtence of ſulphuric acid. 8. No alumine can be diſcovered in the water by the delicate teſt of ſuccinic acid combined with ammonia. 9. A ſmall quantity of pulveriſed ſea ſalt being added to a few drops of the water, cold and undiluted, the ſalt was readily diſſolved with the aſſiſtance of gentle trituration, ſhowing that the Dead Sea is not ſaturated with common ſalt. 10. None of the coloured infuſions commonly uſed to aſcertain the prevalence of an acid or an alkali, ſuch as litmus, violet, and turmeric, were in the leaſt altered by the water." P. 299.

The ſecond ſection contains the account of preliminary experiments to aſcertain the compoſition of the ſalts concerned in this analyſis; for, as it appeared that the water in queſtion contained muriat of lime, muriat of magneſia, ſelenite, and common ſalt, Dr. M., in the firſt place, endeavoured to aſcertain the proportion of the ingredients, which formed thoſe ſaline matters.

The third ſection contains comparative analyſes of artificial ſolutions; viz. artificial impregnations of water with ſaline matters, in imitation of the waters of the Dead Sea.

The fourth ſection, after all the abovementioned preliminary trials, contains the analyſis of the Dead Sea water; the reſult of which is, that 100 grains of the water (the ſalts being ſuppoſed to have been heated to redneſs,) contain

Muriat of lime	3,792 grains
Muriat of Magneſia	10,100
Muriat of Soda	10,676
Sulphat of Lime	0,054
	24,622

The fifth ſection contains a ſecond analyſis of the Dead Sea water, by a method ſomewhat different from the former. And the reſult of this ſecond analyſis comes remarkably near to the preceding. 100 grains of the water, by this ſecond analyſis, were found to contain

Muriat

Muriat of Lime	3,920 grains
Muriat of Magneſia	10,246
Muriat of Soda	10,360
Sulphat of Lime	0,054
	24,580

The ſixth ſection contains an analyſis of the water of the River Jordan; the reſult of which is as follows.

"1. The ſame chemical reagents, as were uſed to aſcertain the general properties of the Dead Sea water, being applied to this, produced analogous effects. The ſame three muriats and even the veſtige of ſelenite, were diſtinctly diſcovered: and this reſemblance became more ſtriking in proportion as the water was concentrated by evaporation.

"2. 500 grains of this water being evaporated at about 200°, the dry reſidue weighed exactly 0,8 grains. This makes the ſolid ingredients amount only to 1,6 grains in 1000 grains of the water, a ſingular contraſt with the Dead Sea, which contains nearly 300 times that proportion of ſaline matter. As the water was concentrating, a few white particles were perceived on its ſurface, and a few others gradually ſubſided. When dried, the reſidue appeared in the form of a white incruſtation, the upper edge of which exhibited great numbers of very minute cryſtals, which from their ſaline taſte, and their cubic ſhape diſcoverable by the aid of a microſcope, were evidently common ſalt.

"3. Diſtilled water being thrown on this reſidue, a minute portion of it remained undiſſolved, and on pouring an acid on this ſubſtance, a diſtinct effervescence was produced, ſhowing the preſence of carbonat of lime.

"4. From the clear fluid a precipitate was obtained by oxalat of ammonia, which, dried but not calcined, weighed 0,12 grains.

"5. From the remaining clear ſolution a magneſian precipitate was produced by ammonia and phoſphoric acid, which, after driving off the ammonia by heat, weighed 0,18 grains.

"6. The ſolution had ſuffered too many alterations to allow me to ſeparate, with any degree of accuracy, the muriat of ſoda; but from a variety of circumſtances, I thought it not unlikely that it would have been found pretty nearly in the ſame proportions, with reſpect to the other ſalts, as it exiſts in the Dead Sea.

"The inference I drew from this was, that the River Jordan might poſſibly be the ſource of the ſaline ingredients of the Dead Sea, or at leaſt that the ſame ſource of impregnation might be common to both. This inquiry, however, would require a much more correct knowledge both of the proportions of the ſalts, and of local circumſtances, than I have been able to obtain." P. 313.

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The above ten papers are followed by a list of the presents made to the Royal Society from November 1806, to June 1807. And an alphabetical index for the whole volume of the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1807.

ART. IX. *An Account of the Life and Writings of Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. E. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. By the late John Hill, LL. D. &c. &c.* 8vo. 6s. Edinb. 1807.

IT was the lot of Dr. Blair to attain, during his life-time, a more than ordinary share of popularity as a preacher, not on account of the graces or animation of his delivery, but because of the elegance and correctness with which his sermons were composed. His church was frequented by the most polished and well informed inhabitants of the city, in which he exercised his ministry; who came to be gratified and instructed by the genuine precepts of sound piety and morality, set forth with logical precision, and enforced by a pure and animated eloquence: and when his sermons were committed to the press, they were perused with an avidity, and received a degree of applause, which has been by much too seldom bestowed, even upon the most meritorious examples of this kind of composition.

Dr. Blair was also eminent in his day as a judicious critic. His dissertation on the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Ossian, excited no ordinary degree of attention at the time of its publication; and was allowed, even by those who withheld their consent from the conclusions, to be the production of an ingenious and liberal mind. As a lecturer on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, when lectures on that subject were but rare, he was in a high degree successful; and his printed productions have attained a respectable rank among the standard productions on criticism. On all these accounts we willingly allow that his memory has a claim to exercise the talents of a literary biographer; and that he deserves to be enrolled among those men of letters, of whose lives, characters, and attainments, posterity has a natural desire to be informed.

Dr. Hill, being professor of the *Literæ Humaniores* in the Edinburgh University, might be reasonably supposed, from congeniality of pursuit, and familiarity of intercourse, to be well

well qualified for fulfilling the task of the biographer of Blair. He intimates also, that he assumed this task in consequence of an earnest request, but whether of Blair himself, or of a surviving and intimate friend, is somewhat doubtful, from the ambiguous position of the relative *his* in the following sentence: "His biographer laments the loss of such valuable materials; and while he feels the honour of having been requested by *his* most intimate friend to transmit *his* name to posterity, he wishes this last duty had fallen upon one better qualified to discharge it." P. 3. We conceive, however, that it was Dr. B. himself. The materials of which Dr. Hill here deplores the want, are the letters between Dr. Blair and his literary friends, none of which that gentleman permitted to survive him, except the correspondence respecting Ossian's poems; being of opinion, not without reason, that in composing the lives of eminent men, an improper use had sometimes been made of the letters addressed to them; and not thinking it fair to turn such letters to a purpose of which those who wrote them were not aware.

The life of Dr. Blair seems to have been unusually barren of incident, even for the life of a clergyman and man of letters; at least the pages of this biographical memoir are enlivened by an uncommonly small portion of characteristic anecdotes or interesting events. Dr. Hill's volume is, in fact, rather a critical analysis of the writings of Dr. Blair, than a detail of the incidents of his life. But for this he has to plead the nature of his subject; and the want of a diversity of materials.

Dr. Blair was a lineal descendant of the ancient and respectable family of Blair, of Blair, in the west of Scotland. Among his progenitors were several individuals respectable for their talents, who figured in their day in the various liberal professions. Of these, one of the most prominent was his great-grandfather, Robert Blair, a zealous presbyterian divine, and an active partizan among the covenanters. After various vicissitudes of fortune, common in the turbulent period in which he lived, this gentleman officiated as a chaplain in the Scottish army, at the time of the battle of Marston-moor. When the unfortunate Charles put himself under the protection of the Scots, Mr. Blair was deputed with other commissioners, to meet the king at Newcastle, and exerted his eloquence, though in vain, to make a convert of his majesty to presbyterian government, and the observance of the covenant. He was afterwards appointed to wait upon Cromwell at Edinburgh, with two other clergymen, to request the influence of the protector in promoting uniformity

mity between the churches of England and Scotland. During the interview, he had the penetration to ſee through the hypocritical pretences of Cromwell; and the boldneſs afterwards to declare his opinion, that this celebrated perſonage was no other than "an egregious diſſembler, and a great liar." He ſtood ſo high in the opinion of the unfortunate Charles, that the monarch, during the time of his trial, expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to converſe with Mr. Blair, who happened then to be in London. This requeſt however was refuſed by his perſecutors. The tyranny of the Protector ſtrongly excited the indignation of this high-ſpirited gentleman, who ended his life in a retired ſituation in Scotland, in his ſeventy-third year.

Dr. Hugh Blair, the ſubject of the preſent memoir, was the ſon of a merchant and magiſtrate of Edinburgh, at which city he begun and finiſhed his education. Before quitting the Univerſity, he gave evidence of the future bent of his genius by an eſſay, or academical exerciſe, on the ſubject of the *Beautiful*, or περι του καλου, which received the moſt flattering marks of his profeſſor's approbation; who conſidered it as a performance that did credit to himſelf, as well as his pupil; and ordered it to be read publicly at the end of the ſeſſion during which it was compoſed. After ſpending eleven years at the Univerſity, in the ſtudy of literature, philoſophy, and divinity, Mr. Blair became a preacher of the Goſpel; and in conſequence of the celebrity which he ſoon acquired in this capacity, was preſented by the Earl of Leven to the living of Coleſſie, in Fifeſhire.

He did not remain long in this ſituation of comparative obſcurity, but was ſoon tranſlated to a vacant church in Edinburgh; where, in proceſs of time, he received different promotions, and was at length advanced to the miniſtry of the high church, the moſt honourable eccleſiaſtical ſituation in Scotland.

"When a Scottiſh clergyman reaches the ſtation laſt mentioned, the career of his profeſſional ambition is underſtood to be over. It is then his province to preach before the judges of the land, and to inſtruct the moſt learned and reſpectable audience which his country can preſent. Mr. Blair's talents for pulpit eloquence could now diſplay themſelves to advantage. Every thing tended to fire that laudable ambition, which even in him gave confidence to modeſty, and which led him on to that eminence which he ſo juſtly deſerved.

"The terms of the act of council, upon which he was tranſlated by the Preſbytery of Edinburgh to the high church, are honourable to the preſentee. It is recorded, that this meaſure

was

was adopted, 'becauſe the council had it fully aſcertained, that his tranſlation would be highly acceptable to perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character and eminent rank in this country, who had their ſeats in the ſaid church.' Had he been of a political and an ambitious diſpoſition, we ſhould have given him credit for his ſagacity, and for his ſkill in intrigue. His innate modeſty we ſhould have conſtrued into refined addreſs, and have applauded that wiſdom, which made him forbear to ſolicit the attention of the world, till he could for certain command its reſpect. Few men, however, were ever leſs diſpoſed to force themſelves upon the notice of the public. When its honours came upon him, he felt their value; but, had theſe been withheld, a mind happily ſuperior to jealouſy and arrogance would have armed him againſt the pain of diſcontent. His friends were accordingly more active than himſelf in deviſing plans for bringing him into notice." P. 20.

Soon after this, the town-council of Edinburgh inſtituted a profeſſorſhip of rhetoric in the Univerſity, and appointed Dr. Blair to fill the office, who had already evinced his fitneſs for its duties, by voluntarily delivering a ſet of lectures on criticiſm during the preceding winter. Two years afterwards, his majeſty was pleaſed to erect this profeſſorſhip into a royal endowment, to which Dr. Blair was nominated, with a ſalary of 70l. a year. In the diſcharge of this new duty, Dr. Blair acquitted himſelf greatly to the ſatisfaction of his hearers; and was ſcarcely leſs popular as a lecturer than as a preacher.

Blair, however, was not the firſt perſon who read lectures upon rhetoric in Edinburgh. Dr. Smith, the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations, lectured upon that ſubject in Edinburgh before he was appointed profeſſor of logic in the Univerſity of Glaſgow; and is ſuppoſed to have exhibited in this branch of ſcience the ſame originality of thought that diſtinguiſhed his reſearches in more difficult departments. Blair had acceſs to the lectures of Smith, and is ſuppoſed to have made a free uſe of their contents, of which, indeed, he was candid enough to make an acknowledgment. The Elements of Criticiſm too, by Lord Kames, were publiſhed before Blair was nominated regius profeſſor of rhetoric; ſo that he had to commence his public and more conſpicuous courſe with very conſiderable advantages.

We have no opportunity of judging what the lectures of Blair were, but by the printed tranſcript of them which he publiſhed in 1783, upon his retiring from the duties of a profeſſor, after having diſcharged them for more than twenty years. In this work there is certainly leſs of originality and

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of depth, than might have been reaſonably expected from a perſon poſſeſſed of Blair's advantages and ſuppoſed endowments. It is indeed ſtated to have been his intention to compoſe lectures that ſhould be more diſtinguiſhed for their utility than for their ingenuity or profoundneſs; and if ſuch was his reſolution, we are of opinion that he has fully accompliſhed it; and perhaps acted very wiſely, in avoiding thoſe abſtruſe reſearches, into the grounds of our approbation or diſapprobation of the objects of taſte, which often reſt upon a very fanciful baſis; and to which he did not conceive his powers to be exactly adapted.

Dr. Hill preſents us with a copious analyſis and commentary upon the lectures of Blair, with his deciſions of which we, upon the whole, coincide. In the preliminary obſervations which Blair offers on the ſubject of taſte, and the diſcriminating qualities of the ſublime and beautiful, we find no indications of philoſophical acumen. The remarks are in general trite and ſuperficial: the various theories that have been offered are mentioned, and ſome of their defects pointed out; but no deciſion is attempted on their merits, nor any thing more ſatisfactory propoſed in their ſtead. In what he has ſaid concerning the origin and progreſs of language, the feebleneſs of Blair's diſcriminating powers is ſtill more apparent. He mentions the faults of the common grammatical diviſion of the parts of ſpeech; but he nevertheleſs adopts it, becauſe it is of long eſtabliſhed uſage. He copies the reveries of thoſe philoſophers who endeavour to trace the ſucceſſive ſteps by which mute and brutiſh man would be led to the invention of articulate ſigns for his thoughts; ſometimes leaning to the aſſertions of one, and ſometimes to thoſe of another of theſe fanciful reaſoners; but never endeavouring to throw light, as he certainly ought to have done, upon the ſcriptural account of the origin of language; which, after all, will be found to be the only rational account*.

That part of Blair's lectures which treats of ſtyle, and the ſtructure of ſentences, is generally acknowledged to be the moſt uſeful, and the moſt completely handled. It contains many excellent rules, borrowed, indeed, principally from the ancient rhetoricians; but illuſtrated by the errors of eſteemed authors of our own country, and exhibited in a form which conducts directly to a practical application.

* See Britiſh Critic, vol. xxviii. p. 351.

Even

Even here, however, as a philoſopher and logician, Blair ſubjects himſelf to animadverſion; for the claſſification of the qualities of ſtyle which he adopts is deficient in preciſion; and his arrangement of the figures of ſpeech poſſeſſes neither clearneſs nor elegance.

The moſt intereſting department of the lectures of Blair appears to us to be that in which he treats of eloquence, in its ſeveral varieties, and of the different kinds of written compoſition, hiſtory, philoſophy, fable, and poetry. Here, if in any part of his work, this writer is original. While the compoſitions of the moſt eminent authors, ancient and modern, paſs under his review, he is able to eſtimate their merits and appreciate their defects, by the inſtinctive impulſes of an innate and delicate taſte. He requires only to conſult his feelings to determine what is beautiful, and what is defective; and the livelineſs of the impreſſion, of which he is ſenſible, prompts him to expreſs himſelf with a vigour and feeling, of which, on other occaſions, we cannot diſcover any traces. In this part of his work then, we think that the cenſure of the ingenious Cowper, who in one of his letters pronounces the lectures of Blair to be "dry as the remainder biſcuit after a voyage*," is by no means applicable.

The diſſertation on Oſſian's poems diſplays theſe excellencies in an equal or ſuperior degree; and places the critical powers of Blair in the moſt favourable point of view. It ſhows that he poſſeſſed a lively ſenſibility to the beauties of fine writing, and a quick perception of what was faulty in compoſition; although he was unable, like Kames, Campbell, or more metaphyſical critics, to aſcend to the original principles, by which our deciſions in matters of taſte are apparently governed. The difference between Blair and theſe more philoſophic critics, is ſufficiently well pointed out by Dr. Hill in the following paſſage:

"In reſpect to the vigour and the correctneſs of the principle of taſte, Dr. Blair had few rivals, and no ſuperiors. In him this power was feelingly alive to the ſlighteſt impulſe, and it ſeparated the ſpurious from the genuine with unerring delicacy. Lord Kames, who had ſtudied the ſubject of Belles Lettres before the doctor was known to have done ſo, and who was the firſt in this country that attempted to reduce it to a ſyſtem, does not catch beauties and defects with the ſame nice apprehenſion. In point of originality, at the ſame time, and of that inventive power,

* Quoted from Shakſpeare.

which

which traces and eſtabliſhes principles in the ſcience, his lordſhip is much ſuperior. Some of his theories may perhaps be falſe, and others whimſical; but in all of them there is ingenuity, and in many of them much truth. Whatever advantage the former critic had in the delicate preciſion of his taſte, the latter ſeems to have poſſeſſed in the force of his genius. By every ſcientific enquirer, accordingly, the Elements of Criticiſm muſt be regarded as a valuable mine, that will not ſoon be exhauſted.

"After the publication of Lord Kames's Elements of Criticiſm, and before that of Dr. Blair's Lectures, Dr. Campbell of Aberdeen produced his Philoſophy of Rhetoric. This work, conſiſting of a number of eſſays, which may be viewed either ſeparately, or as forming one whole, is leſs ſyſtematic than thoſe that went before it. Its author, with that modeſty which is often the attendant of genius, undertakes leſs than he ſhews himſelf able to do. It is clear, at the ſame time, that he had read much, and thought deeply, upon his ſubject, and that his mind, naturally acute and ſagacious, throws light upon any thing to which he choſe to direct it. Along with delicate feeling, he diſcovers high metaphyſical powers; and his ingenious and original diſquiſitions will probably riſe in eſtimation, as men become more able to follow them." P. 46.

The merits of Blair as a preacher come next under Dr. Hill's review, and are diſcuſſed with much minuteneſs, and ſome excuſable partiality. When the Sermons of Blair firſt appeared in print, they were ſo greatly admired, and ſo univerſally read, that the public was averſe to believe that they had any faults. They were conſidered as exhibiting the true and perfect ſtandard of pulpit eloquence; and as having attained what had been ſo long, but ſo vainly wiſhed for, the combination of the cloſe reaſoning and logical preciſion of an Engliſh, with the animation and pathos of a French ſermon. It would be eaſy to ſhow that this praiſe was greatly exaggerated; and that the ſermons of Blair, with many excellencies, diſplay conſiderable faults. They are in general compoſed with wonderful correctneſs, both in the matter and in the language. The exordiums are natural and appropriate, the diviſion of the heads is uſually unexceptionable; the arguments are clearly ſtated, and forcibly expreſſed; a ſtrong appeal is made even to the emotions; and the ſtyle is perſpicuous, well choſen, and embelliſhed with chaſte and appropriate figures. Yet the *limæ labor*, and mechanical art of compoſition, are too conſpicuous in theſe diſcourſes, not occaſionally to produce an unpleaſant effect. The thoughts and illuſtrations, though appropriate, are ſeldom very ſtriking or

original; the figures, though juſt, are rather common-place; and the language is too faſtidiouſly poliſhed for the purpoſes of a ſpoken or perſuaſive diſcourſe. It abounds in inverſions and ſtiff forms of conſtruction, the moſt remote from the ſtyle of ordinary converſation; and it conſiſts of a ſeries of detached ſentences, each forming a whole by itſelf, and very little connected with what goes before, or what follows it. In ſhort, the labour of the artiſt is too apparent not to impede the complete effect of the work; and we think the obſervations, which the biographer of Blair has made on the general failure of the attempts at pathos, in pulpit orators, applicable, in a great meaſure, to Blair himſelf; though they were by no means penned with any view to ſuch an application.

Dr. Hill has been at the trouble to analyſe ſeveral of Blair's moſt eſteemed ſermons, and to point out their characteriſtic excellencies; though he has ſeldom, if ever, taken notice of any of their defects. He has likewiſe compared them with thoſe ſermons of the moſt celebrated French preachers with which they coincide in ſubject; a labour which we cannot deny to be both intereſting and profitable.

In his lectures on pulpit eloquence, Blair gives the preference to Maſſillon over all the rival orators of the French church; ſo that it may reaſonably be conjectured, that the ſermons of this divine were the models which he ſet before himſelf, when he endeavoured to attain the animation and pathos of the French preachers, as well as the correctneſs and good ſenſe of the Engliſh. In our opinion, however, the ſtyle of Blair's ſermons comes much nearer to the temperate, elegant, and occaſionally eloquent, Flechier, than to the ardent, figurative, and perſuaſive, though frequently redundant and irregular, Maſſillon. We ſhall in vain look in Blair for any paſſage calculated to produce an effect ſimilar to that of a ſermon of Maſſillon's, by which the feelings of his audience were ſo agitated, that with one accord they ſtarted from their ſeats with exclamations of applauſe. But we ſhall find much leſs to offend againſt the laws of correct criticiſm, and regular good writing. For ſermons which are to be read, this correctneſs of compoſition is doubtleſs a high recommendation: but we have our doubts whether the moſt uſeful and impreſſive ſpoken ſermons are not thoſe in which, with ſtriking, eloquent, and animated paſſages, there is alſo intermixed ſomething of familiar illuſtration, and unadorned, or even homely language. This at leaſt is calculated to arreſt the attention of the uninſtructed part of the audience; and

if managed with ſkill, and regulated by good taſte, will not be diſpleaſing to the more cultivated few.

It is generally ſuppoſed that compoſition was a very laborious employment to Dr. Blair, and was not atchieved without much blotting and alteration. The inverted and artificial characters of his ſtyle gives much countenance to this ſuppoſition; and it is confirmed by another well known fact, that he never made a ſingle attempt at extemporaneous ſpeaking, in the general aſſembly of the Scottiſh church, to which, in his official character, he was frequently called as a member. It appears, from a circumſtance related by Dr. Hill, that the original ſtyle of his lectures was far from correct; and that the errors which he had firſt admitted were allowed to ſtand unaltered, till he was about to ſend the whole to the preſs. At this period, he was deſirous that theſe compoſitions ſhould have the benefit of the reviſal of his friends; and he applied, among others, to his preſent biographer; who very conſcientiouſly ſet about aſcertaining whatever he thought faulty in the execution of the work.

"When my inveſtigations began, more things appeared deſerving of remark than I at firſt imagined. Though the liſt of grammatical inaccuracies, however, ſwelled upon me conſiderably, yet I found myſelf bound, in duty, to communicate it to my honoured friend. The requeſt of Dr. Blair had no appearance of being purely complimentary. Had he ſuppoſed, that my obſervations could be of no uſe to him, he would not have laid his commands on me to furniſh them. At all events, I held it equally diſhonourable to expreſs approbation where I was not pleaſed, and to conceal what appeared to me faulty.

"As ſoon as I had tranſmitted my remarks to Dr. Blair, he returned me his beſt thanks for the trouble they muſt have coſt me. He was polite enough to add, that he was happy to find them ſo copious, as, though he had not then had time to read the whole, he perceived they were ſuch as he wiſhed them to be. I had afterwards the ſatisfaction to find, that my criticiſm, far from being offenſive, was highly acceptable to him. He regretted, that ſome others, upon whoſe opinion he depended, had not taken the ſame trouble. He told me, that he did not agree with me in every inſtance, but was candid enough to ſay, that he agreed with me in many more than he could have wiſhed. The number of inaccuracies, which were not to be palliated, he ſaid ſurpriſed him. This he aſcribed to the hurry in which a number of his lectures had been written when he was appointed to his office; and he added, that when a compoſition was careleſs in its firſt draught, it was almoſt impoſſible afterwards to make it correct." P. 174.

Dr. Hill having endeavoured to characterize the ſubject of his memoir as a critic and a preacher, proceeds, in the laſt place, to eſtimate him as a man. Here, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, the partiality of friendſhip gives ſomewhat of high colouring to the picture. Blair was intimate with moſt of the men of letters that did honour to Scotland, during the latter part of the laſt century; although, according to his biographer, the circle of his private friends was not very numerous. The ſtyle of his converſation is ſtated to have been modeſt and unaſſuming, although it is admitted that he was fully ſenſible of his own merits and qualifications. "He felt (ſays his biographer) that he had earned his fame by means that were entirely fair, and he had no deſire to maintain or to increaſe it by affected modeſty." This ſelf-complacency is aſcribed to his great ſucceſs in life, and the flattery to which he was daily accuſtomed, and to which he liſtened "with a ſatisfaction, which he was at no pains to hide." His various church preferments had come unſolicited on his part, and were tendered as the reward due to his merit. Equally unſolicited was his appointment as Rhetoric Profeſſor, firſt by the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and afterwards by the King, who was graciouſly pleaſed at an after period to extend his bounty by a penſion of 200l. per annum. In the very laſt ſtage of his life, however, Blair was doomed to experience a conſiderable diſappointment; for on the death of the celebrated Robertſon, he expected that the magiſtrates of Edinburgh would confer upon him, without any application on his part, the vacant office of Principal in the Univerſity. Theſe official patrons, however, either thought that if the appointment was an object of deſire to Blair, it was worth his ſolicitation, or had previouſly determined to beſtow it on a perſon of their own choice; and Blair, it is admitted, "felt the overſight as injurious to himſelf, and was more affected by it than his friends in general could have ſuppoſed." P. 218.

A very cloſe intimacy ſeems to have ſubſiſted between Blair and Robertſon, who mutually profited by each other's criticiſms, before their works were tranſmitted to the preſs. Such an intimacy was equally honourable to both parties, who were naturally united by a ſimilarity of purſuits and a congeniality of habits. But we cannot help thinking it very extraordinary, that both theſe eminent divines and reſpectable characters ſhould have been in habits of familiar and confidential friendſhip with the arch-ſceptic David Hume; who ſtrove ſo zealouſly all his life to overſet by his writings every bulwark of religion and morality. Of the very pernicious tendency

tendency of the doctrines of this insidious free-thinker they could not possibly be ignorant; and it scarcely became them to profess friendship and affection for a man, who was striving with all his might to overthrow, what they knew to be most sacred and momentous in the opinions and practice of the human race.

We by no means, however, insinuate that the zeal of Dr. Blair in the cause either of religion or morality was lukewarm or feeble. On the contrary, he uniformly supported through life the character not only of an amiable, but of an exemplarily virtuous and pious man. At a period when the religion of our country seemed in danger, as well as its political constitution, and all the privileges, which are so deservedly endeared to the hearts of Britons, he boldly stood forward as the champion of order, and the opponent of the mad and headlong rage for innovation.

"From the situation of the country a few years before Dr. Blair's death, he appeared in a light that endeared him more than ever to the worthy and discerning part of the community. Of his ability as a scholar, and his amiableness as a man, he had long given unequivocal proofs; but his loyalty as a subject, and his faithful attachment to the British constitution, had till then no opportunity of shewing themselves. The opinion of a person of his eminence served, in such times, as a guide to the simple. Many, who could not judge correctly upon political subjects, were ready to be directed by him, whose sentiments upon religious topics they believed to be unerring. He declared from his pulpit, that no man could be a good Christian that was a bad subject. The opinions of those French philosophers, who wished to destroy subordination, and to loosen the restraints of law, he rejected with abhorrence. He regarded those men as the authors of incalculable mischief to every country upon earth, as well as to that which unhappily gave them birth. He beheld them as disturbing the peace of the world, which, with an insidious appearance of benevolence, they pretended to promote.

"Sentiments like these from the mouth of such a man, and spoken at such a time, could not fail to be productive of the happiest effects on the public mind. Even with all the energy which his Majesty's ministers possessed, the task of stemming the torrent which then threatened to overwhelm the nation, was by no means easy. Though few among the learned in Scotland were suspected of any desire to betray the cause of their country, yet even among them, patriotic zeal appeared in very different degrees. In the encouragement of this capital virtue, which both reason and religion recommend, Dr. Blair took a decided and an active share. No mean disposition to temporize upon his own part, or to avail himself of connections future and casual, inter-

fered with what he felt to be his duty at the time. The ſtate, he ſaw, then needed the countenance and ſupport of all its members: and in the moment of its exigency, he was ready to do what he could. The firmneſs and vigour which he then diſplayed, were worthy of the deſcendant of that illuſtrious anceſtor, who was mentioned at the beginning of this work." P. 191.

The outline of the paſtoral admonition, which the General Aſſembly in 1799 addreſſed to the people under their charge, was furniſhed by Dr. Blair, and was the laſt public ſervice which he performed to the church that he had ſo long adorned. It was the object of this admonition to rouſe the parochial clergy of Scotland to a zealous diſcharge of their official duty; and to warn them and their congregations againſt the inſidious attempts of itinerant miſſionaries, who were then actively employed in endeavouring to alienate the hearts of the people from their paſtors.

Dr. Blair died on the 27th of December 1800, in the 83d year of his age and the 59th of his miniſtry, having had the misfortune to ſurvive his wife, and alſo a ſon and daughter, who conſtituted the whole of his family. Theſe afflictions he bore with the reſignation of a Chriſtian, while they excited in him the feelings of a man. Poſterity will continue to reſpect him as an amiable and praiſe-worthy character, and as an author whoſe works unite high poliſh with great uſefulneſs, although they are not to be ranked among the firſt-rate effuſions of genius.

ART. X. *An Account of the Incidents, from which the Title and Part of the Story of Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt were derived, and its true Date aſcertained. By Edward Malone.* 8vo. 36 pp. Baldwin. 1808.

WE alluded to this unpubliſhed tract, in our firſt article on Mr. Douce's Illuſtrations of Shakſpeare*; but we did not then write any thing upon the tract itſelf, becauſe we underſtood a requeſt written upon the outer leaf, as particularly excluding ſuch public uſe of it. This, it ſeems, was not intended; and we return with pleaſure to an eſſay which gave us great ſatisfaction in the peruſal.

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* P. 17 and 18 of this volume.

When

When we conſider this tract as clearly elucidating, and finally determining, the origin of one of the moſt pleaſing dramas of our great poet, we cannot but feel grateful to the diligence and accuracy which has brought together the various documents; but when we find the author in his prefixed advertiſement claiming the diſcovery as entirely his own, we cannot but a little wonder at his forgetfulneſs of a commentator, more kept in the back-ground than any other, who has written on Shakeſpeare, and for whom we feel it a neceſſary point of juſtice to put in a claim. This is Capell; an obſcure and awkward writer, to be ſure, but a very diligent enquirer into every thing that could illuſtrate Shakeſpeare. On the words "ſtill-vexed Bermoothes," and ſome preceding them, that quaint commentator thus writes:

"The idea of Ariel's character, of his performances at leaſt, which are deſcribed in what precedes this ſimilitude, was catched from Hakluyt; as will be evident to a viewer of that extract, which is firſt [ſecond] of thoſe made in the "*School*" [of Shakſpeare, Capell, vol. 3. p. 2. pag. 58.] from that writer; and by another entered too in that work, is that epithet's fitneſs confirmed [ſtill-vext] which at 14, 13. [in Capell's edition,] characterizes the iſlands there intitl'd—"*Bermoothes*," in the extract—*Bermudas*. But though we have in honeſty given this extract, and ſaid of it as above, 'tis not from an opinion that the compound referred to ſprang from thence; which ſhould rather have been the offspring of ſome fuller and later relations by print or otherwiſe, which ſhould not have been gathered earlier than 1612, perhaps later."

Here Mr. Capell was miſtaken, becauſe the relation of Jourdan, quoted by Mr. Malone, was publiſhed in autumn 1610; but this was unknown to Capell. He proceeds, however, with direct reference to the voyage of Sir Geo. Somers, which is the grand point of all.

"Theſe are the reaſons: in 1609, Sir George Sommers (of whom the iſlands are alſo call'd Sommer Iſlands) the firſt Engliſhman certainly, and for aught appears to the contrary, the firſt European who ſet his foot on them, was caſt upon them by ſhipwreck; ſtay'd a year on them; return'd to them again from Virginia; and then dy'd on them: that colony calls them within its limits; and the then managers of it ſold them to ſome particulars, members of their ſociety, who, in April 1612, *ſent thither a ſhip, with 60 perſons, who arrived and remayned there very ſafely*. The furniſher of theſe particulars, and of the extract that follows them, ſpeaking of the iſlands themſelves, ſays further—*they were of all nations ſaid and ſuppoſed to bee inchanted, and inhabited*

inhabited with witches and devils, which grew by reaſon of accuſtomed monſtrous thunder, ſtorme, and tempeſt, neare unto them: Now as theſe particulars muſt, from the nature of them, have been the ſubject as well of writings as talk, at the time they were paſſing, the preſumption is, firſt, that the afore-mentioned epithet roſe from them; and next that they were alſo ſuggeſters of Sycorax and her ſorceries, of the preternatural being ſubjected to her, and of Proſpero's magick: which if it be allowed, then is this play prov'd by it a late compoſition, and weight added to the opinion that makes it the poet's laſt; a circumſtance that might determine the players to place it foremoſt in their publiſhed Collection."

Capell's *Notes on the Tempeſt, Vol.* ii. *Part* 2. *page* 58.

If this be not exactly the diſcovery of Mr. Malone, it comes at leaſt ſo near it, as to be perfectly calculated to ſuggeſt the inveſtigation which he has ſucceſsfully purſued. Mr. Malone profeſſes indeed to have ſhown, in his unpubliſhed papers *, that the Tempeſt was performed before the middle of 1611; and in the preſent tract he fully explains how the author might have obtained all the neceſſary hints before the end of 1610. He has therefore given to the diſcovery a conſiſtence and a preciſion, which it might not otherwiſe have attained for ſome time; and that is very juſt matter for praiſe.

The tract now under review conſiſts of the following particulars. Firſt a ſtatement of the general circumſtances relating to the play, with ſome notice of two voyages undertaken by Captains Weymouth and Harlow, partly at the charge of Lord Southampton, the poet's friend and patron; a liſt, in a note, of publications on the ſubject of the New World, to the number of 18, which appeared between 1602 and 1612, proving how much the public attention was then directed to that quarter. Mr. M. then cites, from a Hiſtory of the firſt diſcovery and ſettlement of Virginia, publiſhed in America in 1747, an account of the diſaſters which befell the fleet with Sir Geo. Sommers. He then ſtates, that the account of the fact probably reached England ſome time in December 1609, "brought either by Captain Smith, the former Governor of Virginia, who left it at Michaelmas that year, or by the firſt of the five ſhips (which eſcaped) that arrived in an Engliſh port." The Council of Virginia, it ſeems, very ſoon after iſſued a pamphlet, to prevent the bad effects of any exaggerated reports of this calamity. From this

* See p. 31 of this tract.

piece

piece Mr. M. quotes a paſſage, and another from a ſubſequent publication, on the ſame authority. Soon after he comes to the narrative of "one Jourdan, who probably returned from Virginia in the ſame ſhip with Sir Thomas Gates," and took advantage of the public curioſity to anticipate any more authentic account. This was publiſhed in October 1610, and by a large quotation from it we are ſhown how likely it was to ſupply the very circumſtances improved by Shakeſpeare. Mr. M. concludes his tract by a paſſage from the Tempeſt, in the firſt dialogue between Proſpero and Ariel, pointing out by particular characters the expreſſions which appear to confirm his conjecture. The whole is concluded by a few appropriate reflections.

We ſhall always cordially acknowledge the various merits of Mr. Malone as an illuſtrator of Shakeſpeare; but we truſt that he will not think we act improperly, in preventing him from erroneouſly claiming a diſcovery, which had been ſuggeſted, though not demonſtrated, by a much leſs popular commentator.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 11. *Faſtes Britanniques, Poëme Hiſtorique, formant un Précis de l'Hiſtoire de la Grande Brétagne, depuis l'Invaſion de Jule Céſar, juſqu'à la Rupture des dernières Negociations entre la France & l'Angleterre. Par M. Le Noir, Profeſſeur de Langue & de Litterature Françoiſe; à Londres, &c. &c.* 8vo. 288 pp. 12s. Dulau, &c. pour l'Auteur. 1807.

A foreigner, naturalized in England, has here executed what no Engliſhman has, ſo far as we recollect, ventured to undertake on ſo large a ſcale. He has verſified the whole Hiſtory of England. Having executed this arduous taſk, he naturally aſks, in what claſs ſuch a work ought to be placed? He anſwers himſelf thus: Sous quel genre? Sous un qui, nous affranchiſſant de l'invention & de la fiction, ne nous impoſe d'autres entraves que celles d'un ordre clair, un arrangement ſage & méthodique, avec l'obligation de faire des vers pleins, énergiques, & harmonieux; enfin ſous le genre *didactique.*" P. xviii. Though we think that didactic poems, properly ſo called, do require invention, if

not

not fiction, in the ornamental parts, which ought to occupy more ſpace than they do in moſt modern didactics, we will not interfere with M. Le Noir in the claſſification of his own poem. Nor does our knowledge of French verſification at all prompt us to deny that his verſes are "pleins, énergiques, & harmonieux." His ſentiments alſo appear to us to be unexceptionable, and we think that his work is likely to prove uſeful in many modes of application. We ſhall give his concluding verſes, as equally full of truth and energy. Where, after ſtating the ſincere efforts made by our magnanimous Sovereign to preſerve peace with Buonaparte, he adds,

"L'alternative eſt donc la mort ou l'eſclavage!
Ah! ce ſeroit, Bretons, vous offrir un outrage,
De douter un inſtant quel ſera votre choix.
Oui; votre attachement pour le meilleur des Rois,
Même en dépit du ſort, vous rendra tout poſſible,
A moins d'être immortel, on n'eſt point invincible;
Et l'inſolent vainqueur de vingt peuples divers,
Aſpire, vainement, à vous donner des fers,
Si jamais, entre vous, la méſintelligence,
N'épuiſe, en vains diſcords, vos moyens de défenſe.
Et ſi toujours unis, et de cœurs, et de bras,
Vous oſez affronter un glorieux trépas;
De vos nobles aieux ſoutenez la mémoire,
Allez, fils d'Albion, volez à la victoire:
Portez à l'ennemi les plus terrible coups;
Vos femmes, vos enfans, n'eſpèrent plus qu'en vous:
Dût le ſort des combats vous arracher la vie,
Il eſt beau de mourir pour ſauver ſa patrie."—P. 284.

Theſe are very animating and patriotic lines, to the author's adopted country, and do credit to his feelings as well as his genius.

The author announces a ſimilar deſign reſpecting the Hiſtory of France, for which he purpoſes to receive ſubſcriptions, as he did for this; and he has our cordial wiſhes for his ſucceſs.

ART. 12. *The Siller Gun. A Poem in Four Cantos. With Notes and a Gloſſary. By John Mayne, Author of the Poem of Glaſgow.* 12mo. 4s. Richardſon. 1808.

We have been exceedingly pleaſed with this ſpirited compoſition, which records a cuſtom occaſionally obſerved at Dumfries, of ſhooting for a Siller gun, ſuppoſed to have been the gift of James VI. An excellent Gloſſary is added, without which indeed the poem would be unintelligible to moſt Engliſh readers. The meeting of old friends and diſtant acquaintance, occaſioned by this incident, is very happily expreſſed; indeed the whole piece

piece is animated and impreſſive. We are ſorry only to have ſpace for a ſhort ſpecimen.

"Tak a gude waught—I'm ſure ye're weary,
Quoth *Anny Kaillie* to her deary
John, fain to ſee his wife ſae cheary,
Indulged the fun
Gat fou, and danſered lang and verie
And tint his gun.

"And miſſed mairour, th'endearing charms,
The very thought ilk boſom warms
Of auld acquaintances in ſwarms
Meeting like brithers,
And wie things giggling i the arms
O' their fond mithers.

"And bonny laſſes, tight and clean,
Buſkit to pleaſe their ain lads ein,
Laſſes, whoſe faces as the ſcene,
Its tints diſcloſes,
In glowing ſweetneſs intervene,
Like living roſes!

"The drums and fifes a flouriſh made,
Three loud huzzas the mengie gaed
And cleared the ſtance, that ilk a blade,
The mark might view,
Far gliſtring like a white cockade,
Wi' ſprainges o' blue," &c. &c.

ART. 13. *The Ratiad; a Seri-comic Poem. In Eight Cantos. By an Anti-Hudibraſtian.* 12mo. 91 pp. 3s. 6d. Maſon. 1807.

A conſiderable portion of talent for humourous writing is here waſted, to produce an allegorical ſatire, of little point, and the drift of which it is not eaſy to aſcertain. It is evident enough that the author is not friendly to the Church; but for the reſt we ſhould ſuppoſe that he is indifferent to all ſects, and thinks that the beſt way is for all to proceed at pleaſure, regardleſs of all the reſt. To ſhow that the author is not deficient in talent, the following ſimile may ſuffice.

"Thus when the Mayor of Garrat ſtands
With open mouth and out-ſtretch'd hands,
Declaiming, 'midſt a general din,
How war has rais'd the price of gin;
Each noble voter in his cauſe
Turns up his chin, and grins applauſe;

While

While country bumpkins ſqueezing round,
In hopes to catch the pleaſing ſound,
Join in the univerſal ſhout,
Yet wonder what its all about."

LAW.

ART. 14. *Letters on Capital Puniſhments. Addreſſed to the Engliſh Judges. By Beccaria Anglicus.* 8vo. 84 pp. 2s. 6d. Johnſon. 1807.

The ſubject of theſe Letters has been ſo often diſcuſſed, and ſo little of novelty is introduced by the preſent author, that a full ſtatement of his arguments cannot be deemed neceſſary. In the preface he undertakes to prove, that "capital puniſhments are unneceſſary, uſeleſs, and injurious;" and "that we have no authority, either from the law of nature, or the Chriſtian revelation, to put criminals to death."

Without entering into a diſcuſſion of this much-agitated topic, we muſt remark that the author before us, in his laudable zeal for an amelioration of the law, has not ſuffificiently attended to real facts. He more than once aſſerts, that the number of executions in this country has increaſed and is increaſing. Now the direct reverſe of this is the truth. Notwithſtanding the increaſe in our population, and the rapid riſe in value of every neceſſary of life, there has, for ſeveral years paſt, been a ſenſible diminution, if not in thoſe offences which are capital by *law*, (which, however, we believe to be the caſe) at leaſt in thoſe which call for capital puniſhment. Accordingly, we only occaſionally hear of highway or footpad robberies, or even houſe-breakings, which uſed to be frequent, conſtant, and ſyſtematic; nor does the average number of perſons executed in London, during a whole year, exceed the capital puniſhments formerly produced by a ſingle Old Bailey Seſſions. Theſe haſty and inconſiderate aſſertions injure a cauſe, which does not need ſuch ſupport.

The principal object of the firſt letter is to procure an abolition of the law, or at leaſt of the practice, of ſuſpending murderers, and ſome other notorious criminals, in chains. This practice has alſo become much leſs frequent; but we ſee no reaſon why diſſection, which is attended with public utility (and the dread of which is ſaid to be very prevalent among the lower orders of the people) ſhould be laid aſide.

The ſecond letter commences with the admiſſion of a principle, which, in our opinion, ought to be the ſole rule for deciding the controverſy, namely, that "the public good is paramount" (to all other conſiderations) and "that the virtuous part of ſociety ought to enjoy ſafety, whatever becomes of real criminals."

Keeping

Keeping this principle in view, and abiding by the teſt of experience, all the rules ſubſequently laid down by the author, were they true in their utmoſt extent (which is not the caſe as to ſome of them) might be admitted without producing the conſequences which he would draw from them.

In the next letter, the writer produces ſeveral well-known paſſages from Monteſquieu, Beccaria, and Blackſtone, containing ſentiments which it is far from our intention to controvert; but the application of which, by this writer, goes beyond the intention of the original authors. He even argues againſt the puniſhment of death, as applied to murder, and yet in another part, with more propriety than conſiſtency, reprobates our laws for "ſubjecting the ſimple robber and the murderer to the ſame puniſhment of death."

There are three more letters, nearly to the ſame effect; in which the author, in the teeth of the well-known ſentence, *Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed,*" contends, there is no authority in Scripture for inflicting capital puniſhment even for murder, and endeavours to prove, that all capital puniſhments by the *Magiſtrate* are contrary to the dictates of Chriſtianity, becauſe it enjoins *individuals* to return good for evil. Upon the whole, this author appears to be a well-intentioned, but by no means a judicious, writer. He carries his principles (which are in a great degree juſt) to an abſurd and impracticable extent.

POLITICS.

ART. 15. *Remarks ſuggeſted by the Peruſal of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Britain Independent of Commerce." By P. Williams, Eſq.* 8vo. 40 pp. Tipper. 1808.

Of the forty pages compoſing this pamphlet, twelve are employed in repeating a ridiculous ſpeech (if ſuch a ſpeech was ever made) of a youthful and injudicious admirer of Mr. Spence's well known publication. The remainder of this tract contains a declamatory eulogium on commerce; much of which is, no doubt, juſt, but does not affect the principles on which Mr. Spence's ſyſtem is founded, or bring forward any argument affecting the main queſtion. Our opinion reſpecting Mr. Spence's work has been given* in another place. He certainly carries his principles too far, and has fallen into errors on ſome points of inferior moment; but his chief doctrine, that the internal reſources of Great Britain (in which we conſider the coaſting trade as included) are, or may be made, ſufficient to ſupport her power and proſperity, although a conſiderable portion of her foreign commerce were loſt, is, we think, eſtabliſhed by incontrovertible facts. The queſtion, however, is not likely to be brought to iſſue; the unprincipled ambition and outrageous violence of our enemy having opened to

* See Brit. for July, 1808, p. 64.

us not only the ports of Spain herſelf (ſo lately hoſtile to us) but, ſhould he even conquer and finally maintain himſelf in that peninſula (which Heaven forefend!) the immenſe and wealthy colonies of that nation——

MEDICINE.

ART. 16. *On Hydrophobia, its Prevention, and Cure. With a Deſcription of the different Stages of Canine Madneſs: illuſtrated with Caſes. By Benjamin Moſeley, M. D. &c.* 8vo. Pp. 34. 2s. Longman and Co., Cadell and Davies, J. White, &c. &c. 1808.

Allured by this ſpecious title-page, we eagerly peruſed the contents of the work, and regret to ſtate, that they fell very far ſhort of expectation. The ſubject is of great importance, and materially concerns the intereſts of ſociety; an author, therefore, who can add nothing from his own ſtores, ſhould at leaſt avoid deceiving the public, and refrain from abuſing writers with whoſe works he is evidently little acquainted.

The occurrence of hydrophobia, though denied by ſome ingenious men, who believe in the exiſtence of nothing but what they ſee, has been proved by numerous fatal inſtances. The diſeaſe is occaſioned by the application of the ſaliva of a rabid animal to a wounded part; the ſymptoms occur at various periods from the infliction of the bite; ſome well-atteſted caſes indeed are recorded, in which, from the time when the poiſon was inſerted, ſeveral years elapſed before the ſymptoms appeared; though in general they take place within the ſpace of a few weeks, or months.

During the laſt two years, canine madneſs has been more than uſually prevalent in this country; and ſeveral perſons have been bitten, and ſome of theſe have even fallen the victims of hydrophobia. Dr. Moſeley then attempted to be very philanthropic, and publiſhed two caſes of what he termed hydrophobia in one of the faſhionable morning papers, expatiating upon that horrible diſeaſe in appropriate terms. Notwithſtanding the diſguſt which the detail of ſuch particulars in a newſpaper muſt excite in every delicate mind, Dr. M. informs us, that the demand for the Morning Herald, which contained his eſſays, was ſo great, that "many hundreds of people, who wiſhed to obtain an impreſſion of one, or more of them, were diſappointed." He has therefore reprinted his eſſays, and has the courage to aſſert, "that there has never been an accurate deſcription of hydrophobia, and a ſucceſſion of the ſymptoms of canine madneſs, *before* given to the world." Now, the principal part of this pamphlet conſiſts of the relation of two caſes where the author was conſulted. The firſt of theſe terminated fatally, ten hours after the doctor was called

called in; the second requires some observation from us, because Dr. Moseley assumes the merit of having cured it. Judging from the symptoms detailed by the author, we boldly affirm, that the patient was no more affected with rabies, than was the animal which bit her. She indeed laboured under the influence of fear, and probably had read or heard of Dr. Moseley's former case. Any country gentleman would at once have pronounced the dog, which inflicted the wound, to have been afflicted with the disease, which is vulgarly termed *the distemper*. These cases are preceded by some account of the writers on hydrophobia, in which Dr. Moseley proves himself to be very deficient; perhaps from carelessness, for he has enumerated many absurd opinions, but at the same time he has more than insinuated that there is nothing hitherto published on the subject worthy of perusal, and has entirely omitted to notice those publications which are evidently much superior to his own. From all which, the readers of this pamphlet are to infer that Dr. Moseley's is the best account of hydrophobia extant, and that the author possesses the power of curing a disease which has baffled the efforts of all other practitioners. We therefore feel it a duty imposed upon us to declare that he has thrown no new light whatever upon the subject; and that his method of cure, or rather of prevention, was practised long ago. It consists in cutting out or destroying the injured part, and afterwards applying caustic. If, however, this be not resorted to at a sufficiently early period, or if the symptoms of hydrophobia are supposed to have evinced themselves in the system, mercurial friction is recommended to a great degree; and antispasmodics are to be given internally. Whoever consults the writings of Lieutaud and Sauvages, will find numerous authorities in favour of this treatment.

If the local treatment is boldly applied, and at an early period, it generally succeeds in preventing the disease from occurring, without the necessity of taking any internal remedies, unless to satisfy the mind of the patient; it is therefore highly cruel to torture them with exciting salivation, even to endangering their lives, when ample experience has demonstrated that it will neither cure nor prevent hydrophobia.

ART. 17. *Observations and Experiments on the Virtues and Properties of the Chalybeate Spring at Caversham, near Reading. By T. E. Williams.* 8vo. 16 pp. 6d. Sold by the Booksellers at Reading; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1808.

The Chalybeate at Caversham in Oxfordshire, little more than a mile from Reading, was accidentally discovered in 1803; and turns out, on analysis, to be one of the most strongly impregnated springs, in which pure iron is the chief body held in solution, of all that are known. From a single gallon of this water were separated, by mere deposition, in less than two days, thirty-two grains

grains of ſolid contents, the greater part of which appeared to be oxyd of iron. Medical men, and all perſons converſant with the ſubject, will eaſily conceive what muſt be the power of water ſo ſtrongly impregnated; and the fact is, that ſome very extraordinary caſes have occurred, eſtabliſhing the efficacy of this Chalybeate in ſome very obſtinate and formidable diſeaſes. The author has confined himſelf to the enumeration of ſix of theſe caſes, but they are all ſuch as can be fully confirmed by enquiry on the ſpot reſpecting the perſons mentioned in them. The ſituation of this ſpring is in a garden, a little below the brow of a gentle eminence, adjoining to Caverſham Park, and commanding a beautiful view of the vale of the Thames from Pangbourn to Wargrave. A ſituation exceeded by few, for the pleaſantneſs of its vicinity, and the ſalubrity of its air.

DIVINITY.

ART. 18. *An Examination of the Paſſages contained in the Goſpels and other Books of the New Teſtament reſpecting the Perſon of Jeſus: with Obſervations ariſing from them. By J. Smith, Gentleman.* 8vo. 144 pp. 2s. 6d. Johnſon. 1807.

This work is dedicated to the Biſhop of Glouceſter, as occaſioned principally by his Lordſhip's "Thoughts on the Trinity."—Mr. Smith is an Unitarian, and conſequently takes the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion to his Lordſhip, but without that rancour and ill-breeding which too often ſully the pages of controverſy. Mr. S. does not ſcruple to acknowledge in his Introduction that "the greater part of the obſervations are taken from the works of others;" we have no right therefore to expreſs any ſurpriſe that his book ſhould contain little or nothing that is at all new upon the ſubject. The controverſy has indeed been ſo long maintained and has engaged ſo many pens, that novelty is not to be looked for, eſpecially in the ſelection and compariſon of diſtinct paſſages of Scripture. We have no objection to Mr. S.'s mode of treating the ſubject; it is fair and candid; but we were concerned to find many old inſinuations revived, and obſervations renewed, which we think have long ago been ſo ſufficiently refuted, as to deſerve to be forgotten. Such as that the very learned Trinitarians, who have appeared in paſt times, could ſcarcely have believed what they pretended to believe. That, notwithſtanding every diſavowal of believing contradictions, they ſtill explain matters ſo as to make them contradictions. The revelation and explanation of a myſtery are in this work alſo again confounded, and thoſe who maintain the difference, are ſcarcely allowed the privilege of being in their ſenſes.

Mr. S.'s obſervations upon the form of baptiſm, and the doc-

trine of atonement, ſeem alſo to us quite as ſtrange as any of the interpretations of the Trinitarians can do to Mr. S. who ſees nothing myſterious in our being baptized into the *name* of the *Deity*, &c. a *man*, and the *divine Power of God*, two perſons and an attribute: who beſides knows not where it is taught in Scripture that any atonement or ſatisfaction is required, except repentance and amendment. It ſeems to us a matter of perfect impoſſibility to overlook the many ſcriptural declarations expreſsly to the contrary. We certainly, as Trinitarians, are not ſhaken in our faith, by any of Mr. Smith's remarks; though we muſt aſſure him we have peruſed them with attention, and with all the reſpect due to a writer, who ſeems to be governed by principle, and of no illiberal turn of mind. Mr. Smith endeavours to impreſs his readers with a due ſenſe of the great importance of diſtinguiſhing between the Divinity and Godhead of Jeſus, and the Arian notion of his pre-exiſtence, for which Mr. S. ſeems inclined to allow there are ſome foundations in Scripture, though he ſees none at all for the former doctrine. This, however, we think material, as it ſerves to ſhow thus much at leaſt, that the true nature of our Saviour is not ſo clearly revealed in the New Teſtament, as to be without ſome myſtery attending it; for Arians and Unitarians are certainly much at variance in the interpretation of this matter, which could ſcarcely be, if his mere manhood was ſo plainly taught, as moſt Unitarians pretend. Mr. S. does not diſpute the miraculous birth of our Saviour, as ſome of his party do, and though he totally denies his proper divinity, yet, in our opinion, he certainly approaches very nearly to the acknowledgment of it in the terms of his creed, which he prints at p. 141.

ART. 19. *Poſthumous Eſſays. By Mr. Abraham Booth. To which is annexed his Confeſſion of Faith, delivered at his Ordination in Goodman's Fields, February* 16, 1769. 12mo. pp. 105. Button. 1808.

The titles of theſe Eſſays are, "*On the Love of God to his Choſen People*;" on "*a Conduct and Character formed under the Influence of Evangelical Truth*," and "*Evidences of Faith in Jeſus Chriſt, both negatively and poſitively conſidered.*"—Mr. Booth is a very favourite writer with his own party, and, though we cannot regard his ſtyle or his arguments as ſo powerful and irreſiſtible as ſome do, yet we would neither detract from his fame nor his uſefulneſs. There is much in theſe Eſſays that may improve mankind, and we were pleaſed to find, conſidering the drift of Mr. Booth's religious opinions, that he was equally an enemy to the weakneſs of ſuperſtitious terrors, and the extravagancies of enthuſiaſtic rapture; and very diffident of excluding thoſe who differed from him from the covenant of grace. At leaſt ſo it appears in the Eſſays before us. We could object to

ſome modes of expreſſion, but they are ſo peculiar to his ſect, that it is in vain to attempt to correct them; and to the doctrines they here enforce, we are entirely friendly, only we ſhould expreſs them otherwiſe.

ART. 20. *A Defence of the Chriſtian Doctrines of the Society of Friends, againſt the Charge of Socinianiſm; and its Church Diſcipline vindicated, in Anſwer to a Writer who ſtiles himſelf Verax. To which is prefixed a Letter to John Evans, the Author "of A Sketch of the Denominations of the Chriſtian World," and Strictures on the Eighth and Ninth Editions of that Work. By John Bevans, jun. London.* 8vo. pp. 279. Phillips and Fardon. 1805.

This work has now been three years before the public, and we ought to apologize for not noticing it before, but we did not till now feel that the controverſy particularly concerned us. The book ſeemed likely to command the attention of the Society whoſe cauſe Mr. Bevans pleads, and beyond that ſociety we were not ſure that it could excite any great intereſt. We are rather anxious, however, to declare that we have read it with much attention, becauſe the author not only ſeems to have taken great pains to eſtabliſh his points, but, as far as we are able to judge, has entirely ſucceeded, in expoſing the diſingenuouſneſs of the attacks made upon the ſociety by Verax, and of the conſiſtency of its proceedings in the caſe of Hannah Barnard. Mr. B. has very perſpicuouſly ſhown, that the "early Friends," Fox, Barclay, Penn, &c. did fully intend to acknowledge *a trinity* in the Godhead, though they rejected as much as poſſible all the ſchool terms: and as to the caſe of Hannah Barnard, we confeſs Mr. Bevans has fully ſatisfied *our* minds that the ſociety was juſtified in *ſilencing* her, and putting a ſtop to her miniſtry. Mr. Bevans is certainly an acute and ſenſible writer, and as we have made it our buſineſs to examine into the merits of his appeal to *Barclay* and *other writers*, againſt the miſrepreſentations of his opponents, we muſt acknowledge that he ſeems clearly to have proved what he alledges againſt them, namely, "that it is eaſy to give, with apparent candour, *long citations* from argumentative diſcourſes, and yet *by ſuppreſſing the premiſes and deductions*, to miſlead the reader as to the true intent of the writer." P. 138, 139.

As Mr. Bevans complains of the account given of the Society in Mr. Evans's "Sketch of the Denominations of the Chriſtian World," and his remonſtrances ſeem to have been greatly diſregarded by the author of that work, we think it but juſt to mention, that he ſeems entirely to acquieſce in the account given of the Friends, in "Adams's View of Religions," a work we had occaſion

occaſion to ſpeak of in a former Review, in terms of great commendation *.

ART. 21. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Richmond, Surrey, on the 8th of March* 1807, *being the firſt Sunday after the Erection of a Marble Tablet by the Pariſhioners of Richmond, in Memory of Thomas Wakefield, B. A. their late beloved and reſpected Miniſter. To which is ſubjoined a Sketch of the Character of that excellent Man, printed and circulated amongſt his Friends and Pariſhioners, immediately after his Deceaſe. By Edward Patteſon, M. A. formerly of Trinity College, Oxford.* 8vo. 31 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1807.

This well-written teſtimony to the merits of a valuable man, who ſeems to have united all voices in his praiſe, was by no means intentionally overlooked by us. We have read it with particular pleaſure, approving both the occaſion, and, in every reſpect, the uſe made of it. Mr. Patteſon properly abſtains from all particular and perſonal alluſion to the merits of the deceaſed, except only where it could be applied with advantage for the inſtruction of the living. The few parts which are introduced for this purpoſe are ſo ably and judiciouſly written, that we cannot refuſe ourſelves the pleaſure of inſerting one of them.

"Often has the word of God been ſpoken to you from this place, with a zeal for your edification which no diſſembler could aſſume; with an earneſtneſs of manner, which no art could ſuggeſt; with a ſimplicity of language, which no hearer could miſtake; and laſtly, with a force of argument, and power of perſuaſion, which almoſt may authorize us to affirm of thoſe, on whom it was altogether beſtowed in vain, that they would not have been perſuaded, though one had riſen from the dead."

Theſe appeals, and theſe arguments, Mr. P. conjures his hearers to recall and infix in their minds as much as poſſible, and then recurs again to general topics. The character of Mr. Wakefield more at large is ſubjoined to the Sermon, as it had appeared in ſome monthly publications; whether written by the author of the diſcourſe or any other perſon, is not mentioned. Be this as it may, it does honour to the feelings of the writer, little leſs than to the qualities of the perſon recorded, in what is modeſtly called a Sketch. We conclude by inſerting the epitaph inſcribed upon the tablet, which is attributed to the pen of the Rev. Dr. Ch. Symmons.

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* See Rev. Vol. xvii. p. 437.

Reader!
This marble is ſacred to departed excellence,
and was raiſed by the
Pariſhioners of Richmond
to perpetuate the name of
THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B. A.
who for thirty years was
their Miniſter, their Guide, and their Friend.
If, haply, thou art conſcious of congenial virtues;
if like HIM thou art
pure, juſt, beneficent, liberal, and pious,
upright with man, and humble with God,
reſpect and rejoice,
that, while thy recompence is certain in heaven
thy memory ſhall be cheriſhed upon earth.
Thomas Wakefield was born on the 18th of December 1751,
and died on the 26th of November 1806.

If we miſtake not, T. Wakefield was brother to that very diſſimilar character, Gilbert Wakefield.

ART. 22. *A Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. By the Rev. A. Freſton, A. M. Rector of Edgeworth, Glouceſter.* 8vo. 86 pp. Cadell, &c. 1807.

While thoſe who impugn or deny the doctrine of Chriſt's divinity, are buſy enough to multiply their proofs and evidences, though anſwered and confuted a thouſand and a thouſand times, it is well that the advocates of that doctrine ſhould keep pace with them, that the world may be at leaſt aſſured that it is not one party only that is careful to ſearch the Scriptures, for the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of its opinions. Mr. Freſton tells us this publication is "the fruit of many years reflection;" and that his attention and ſtudies have been directed to points of material importance, will appear from the following ſummary of the heads or ſections into which his work is divided.

Firſt. The deſcription of the Meſſiah in the Old Teſtament.
Secondly. Our Saviour's aſſertions concerning himſelf.
Thirdly. The opinions of his friends concerning him.
Fourthly. The conceſſions of his enemies.
Fifthly. Anſwers to objections.

The ſixth head is only a recapitulation of the argument, or ſynopſis of the work.

Under each of theſe heads Mr. F. has collected ſtrong evidences in favour of the doctrine, though it is not poſſible now to bring forward much that is new; but repetitions, and new arrangements, are as important on the one ſide as the other, and Mr. F. has certainly acquitted himſelf well. The work is with great propriety inſcribed to his worthy dioceſan, Biſhop Huntingford.

ART.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 23. *A Sketch of the History and present State of the Island of Jersey. By Thomas Lyte, Military Surveyor.* 8vo. 3s. Egerton. 1808.

This is a convenient and useful little tract, and must be an agreeable manual for occasional visitors of the island of Jersey; which we understand to be highly worthy of a visit. If it should pass to a second edition, we advise the publisher to add a small map, which will be particularly serviceable. These little sketches are very acceptable generally, and to nautical men in particular. This tract gives an animated detail of the attempted invasion of this island by the French in the time of Major Pierson, in which that gallant officer died in the moment of victory. The author seems to intimate that Jersey is not entirely, which its local situation loudly demands, in a suitable state of defence.

ART. 24. *Toleration of Marriage in the Universities recommended to the Attention of the Heads of Houses; with Remarks on the Provisions with which it should be guarded. By Charles Farish, B. D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 44 pp. 2s. Hatchard.

The subject discussed by this author is of no small importance and difficulty. General principles would, no doubt, support the measure, which he recommends with considerable force and ingenuity. Yet there may be (and we think are) special reasons for questioning its expediency in the particular case in question. We readily admit the author's assertion, that "it never can be for the advancement of learning to deprive scholars of the domestic comforts which call forth energy and exertion in every other walk of life."—We also agree to his opinion, that the amount of preferment which vacates a fellowship, is, in general, rather too small. He proposes that "no fellowship should be vacated on account of property and preferment jointly amounting to less than 300l. a year; but that property of every kind, whether in the funds or elsewhere, which has been acquired by inheritance, or bequest, or marriage, and preferment which can be held for life, if the joint amount be 300l. a year, exclusive of the fellowship, should cause a vacancy."—To counteract the further depreciation in the value of money, he proposes that the sum of 300l. should be enlarged, in proportion to the price of corn, whenever it should become barely sufficient to purchase five-sixths of the corn which may now be bought with that sum.

But the author's principal object is to procure the permiſſion of matrimony to be extended to the Fellows. In anſwer to the objection, "that the *ſucceſſion* would be very much retarded by that permiſſion;" he alledges that "not one in ten of the Fellows vacate *merely by being married.* They in general marry *becauſe they have a proviſion for a family; and that proviſion of itſelf would vacate their Fellowſhips.*"

The utmoſt (according to this author) that would be loſt to the *ſucceſſion* by this meaſure, would be one in eight, or one in ten. But he ſtates ſeveral circumſtances, which, he thinks, ſhould reduce the calculation ſtill lower; and argues that, although a Fellowſhip were not vacated *by* marriage, it would, in many caſes, be ſooner vacated in conſequence of marriage, than if the party were left to wear out his time in college, without connections that were intereſted in his welfare.

That the families of married Fellows could not be accommodated in their reſpective colleges, is readily admitted by the author; and he accordingly propoſes that houſes ſhould be allowed to the tutors alone. Of the other Fellows, he ſays, "the few that would be enabled to marry, might lead a uſeful life in ſome diſtant pariſh; or if they choſe to keep reſidence, might hire a houſe in the town, and ſubmit to ſuch regulations as the college might think proper to impoſe."

The author then proceeds to anſwer ſeveral objections which have been made to the plan propoſed by him; ſome of which indeed are too futile to require an anſwer. He deſcants much upon the advantage of married tutors reſiding with their families in the colleges; an advantage, however, which perhaps would be balanced by ſome inconveniences.—A ſhort Act of Parliament, he thinks, "may be ſufficient for removing the reſtriction on marriage, as many things had better be left to be adjuſted by the particular colleges."

It cannot be ſuppoſed that we (having in our corps a majority of married men) can entertain any prejudice againſt the meaſure propoſed. Yet, without venturing to pronounce upon its expediency, we cannot but be apprehenſive of ſome ill conſequences that may reſult from it; and think ſo important a meaſure ſhould be maturely weighed, and viewed in every light, before it is adopted.

ART. 25. *Advice from a Lady to her Granddaughters, in a Series of familiar Eſſays on various Subjects.* 12mo. 7s. Hatchard. 1808.

This is a very pleaſing and uſeful little volume, conſiſting of brief but well written eſſays, on the ſubjects moſt important in education generally, but more particularly in that of a youthful female. Theſe ſubjects are Charity, Filial Duty, Fraternal Love,

Love, Accompliſhments, Evil Speaking, Sincerity, Politeneſs, reading the Scriptures, reading Hiſtory, reading the Works of Addiſon, reading Books expreſsly written for the Female Sex, among theſe are Giſborne's Enquiries into the Duties of the Female Sex, Lord Halifax's Advice to a Daughter, Mrs. Chapone's Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, an Unfortunate Mother's Advice to her Daughters, and the Writings of Mrs. More. The other Eſſays are, on reading Novels, which is full of ſterling good ſenſe, on reading Poetry, on entering into general Society, on Situation in Life, on Marriage, and on a Single State.

As we think very highly of this little volume and wiſh to recommend its general circulation, we are rather inclined to regret that it is not ſold at a more moderate price; ſeven ſhillings is a large ſum for a duodecimo volume, which does not extend to three hundred pages.

ART. 26. *Inſtitutes of Latin Grammar. By John Grant, A. M.* 8vo. 453 pp. 10s. 6d. Longman. 1808.

This is an elaborate compilation, and may, as the author ſays, "furniſh the ſenior ſcholar with uſeful inſtruction, and the maſter with a convenient book of occaſional reference;" but is much too extenſive to be received any where as a book of initiation. A work of this kind does not certainly admit much novelty of matter, it muſt be principally a compilation; the author however alledges, that "ſome explanations and critical remarks are here given, which are not to be found in any grammar with which he is acquainted." Theſe, in juſtice to himſelf, Mr. G. ſhould have pointed out, for who, in ſuch a maſs, can diſcover or aſcertain them, unleſs he be acquainted, which few can be, with all grammars? The author alſo ſuſpects, that there may be faults and imperfections. Theſe, however, we have not noticed, except in the caſe of the ſupines, where we obſerve, that Mr. Grant injudiciouſly retains the old doctrine, and forms the participle from the ſupine, not the ſupine from the participle. Johnſon's Grammatical Commentaries might have ſhown him how few Latin verbs, comparatively, have aſcertained and exemplified ſupines; and the Weſtminſter Grammar, which he often copies, might have told him, that they were more properly to be conſidered as verbal nouns, of only two caſes.

"Et verbalia in -um, -u, quæ *vulgò* dicta ſupina."

But with reſpect to compilation, we have a word or two more to ſay. Is it fair dealing to take whole lines, and particularly verſes, verbatim, from a living author, without the ſmalleſt acknowledgment? Without even mentioning the author's name, except once to diſſent from him? (p. 265) This Mr. Grant has done with regard to Dr. Valpy. To prove it, the reader has only to

turn

turn to the 30th page of theſe Inſtitutes, and then to the 8th page of Dr. Valpy's Latin Grammar. There, from the top to the word *pharus*, &c. every ſingle line, both of proſe and verſe, is exactly copied either from the text or the notes. The ſame is the caſe, and nearly to the ſame extent, in the 31ſt page, where among the lines purloined are theſe, too remarkable to have been unconſciouſly recollected.

"Sol, ren, ſplen, fons, mons, pons, mus, as, beſque, meridi-
"-es, dens, ſermo, lebes, magnes, thoraxque, tapeſque."

Mr. Grant is equally free in borrowing, under his third ſpecial rule p. 32; and in various parts of his book, we trace him again and again, taking line for line from this original. In his 37th page he copies the Weſtminſter Grammar with equal exactneſs; but there he has the grace to ſay that he does ſo; though as that Grammar has been ſo long public, he might more excuſeably have been ſilent as to his obligations.

What then ſhall we ſay of this book? Evidently this, that it is a learned and laborious compilation, bringing together a large quantity of uſeful information, from a vaſt variety of ſources; but that it would have been more creditable to the compiler, as well as more ſatisfactory to the reader, if in every inſtance it had been carefully ſpecified to whom the world was originally obliged for the information. There is much want of an Index to the whole.

ART. 27. *Commercial Arithmetic; with an Appendix upon Algebraical Equations; being an Introduction to the Elements of Commerce. By Chriſtopher Daboſt, Author of the Merchant's Aſſiſtant.* 12mo. 228 pp. 6d. Symonds and Booſey.

A ſcientific book is never out of date, unleſs ſuperſeded by confutation, or further diſcovery. Neither is it likely to happen to this work, which therefore we announce, though ſomewhat late. The author begins by common arithmetic, and by very juſt explanations of the nature of decimal notation and calculation; and riſes by degrees to thoſe operations which peculiarly belong to commerce. His comparative table of the French and general kalendar, though now ſuperſeded, will remain a curioſity; and may ſerve to illuſtrate ſome books publiſhed during the continuance of what Burke called the "gipſey jargon."

ART. 28. *The Adventures of Ulyſſes. By Charles Lamb.* 12mo. 5s. Juvenile Library. 1808.

This little Chriſtmas preſent is intended as a ſupplement to the Adventures of Telemachus, and exhibits the life, conduct, and ſufferings of his father Ulyſſes. The fictions, of courſe, exhibit the inventions of Grecian mythology, and the groundwork is taken

taken from the Odyſſey of Homer. It is very neatly executed in general, but there is a certain quaintneſs of ſtyle, which ſeems to ariſe from too laboured an attempt at ſimplicity.

ART. 29. *An Academy for Grown Horſemen; containing the completeſt Inſtructions for Walking, Trotting, Cantering, Galloping, Stumbling, and Tumbling. The Annals of Horſemanſhip: containing Accounts of Accidental Experiments, and Experimental Accidents, both ſucceſsful and unſucceſsful; communicated by various Correſpondents to the Author, Geoffrey Gambado, Eſq. Riding Maſter, Maſter of the Horſe, and Grand Equerry to the Doge of Venice. Illuſtrated with Cuts, by the moſt eminent Artiſts.* Second Edition. 12mo. 126 pp. with 29 Plates. 8s. Vernor and Hood, &c. 1808.

With great delight do we hail this ſatisfactory republication of two works, originally publiſhed before our critical exiſtence, but always the ſource of hearty merriment and gratification to us. The ſingular, and truly original humour of the writing, and the unrivalled burleſque of the plates, have always made theſe books prime favourites, with all who had any reliſh for harmleſs wit, and ſatire, by which no individual is hurt. We preſume that the republication appears with the conſent of the original author, and if ſo, no poſſible objection can be made to it. The publiſhers have been very wiſe in employing the hand of Mr. Rowlandſon to etch the numerous plates: few other artiſts would have preſerved ſo entirely without diminution the freedom, as well as the humour, of Mr. Bunbury's original deſigns; which here, though in not more than an eighth part of the ſize, have all the ſpirit and effect of the firſt plates. Mr. Gambado, Maſter of the Horſe, &c. to the Doge of Venice, which is perfectly equivalent to Lord High Admiral to the King of Bohemia, ſhines here, though in miniature, with undiminiſhed luſtre: and an amuſement may be obtained for eight ſhillings, which before was rather an expenſive luxury. Happy they, indeed, who poſſeſs the firſt edition; yet not unenviable they, who, for a much ſmaller purchaſe, obtain as much wit, humour, and amuſement as were ever compreſſed into ſo ſmall a compaſs.

To thoſe few who may happen not to know the work already, the very liſt of the plates may give ſome idea of it. 1. Geoffrey Gambado, (a portrait of the author.) 2. The miſtaken notion. 3. A bit of blood. 4. One way to ſtop your horſe; (namely, by riding againſt a ſtage coach.) 5. How to loſe your way. 6. How to ſtop your horſe at pleaſure, (by galloping into a ſtable.) 7. How to ride up Hyde Park. 8. How to ride genteel and agreeable down hill. 9. How to turn any horſe, mare, or gelding. 10. How to be run away with. 11. How to paſs a carriage. 12. How to ride a horſe upon three legs. Part II. 13. Apotheoſis of Geoffrey Gambado. 14. Mr. Gambado ſeeing the world. 15. Dr. Caſſock, F.R.S. inventor of the noble puzzle for tumble-down horſes. 16. The puzzle for the dog, horſe,

horſe, Turk, Frenchman, or Chriſtian. 17. How to make the moſt of a horſe. 18. How to make the leaſt of him. 19. How to do things by halves. 20. Tricks upon travellers. 21. Love and wind. 22. Me, my wife, and daughter. 23. How to make the mare to go. 24. How to prevent a horſe ſlipping his girths. 25. How to ride without a bridle. 26. A daiſy-cutter, with his varieties. 27. The tumbler, or its affinities. 28. A horſe with a noſe. 29. How to travel upon two legs in a froſt.

MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY.

The Chriſtian Code; or, a Regular Digeſt of Chriſt's Diſpenſation. By an Old Graduate of Cambridge. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Practical Sermons. By the Rev. Joſeph Milner, M.A. Vol. II. To which is prefixed, An Account of his Life and Character. By the Rev. Iſaac Milner, D.D. Dean of Carliſle, and Maſter of Queen's College, Cambridge. 9s.

The Credibility of the Jewiſh Exodus, defended againſt ſome Remarks of Edward Gibbon, Eſq. and the Edinburgh Reviewers. By the Rev. William Cockburn, A. M. Chriſtian Advocate in the Univerſity of Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

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A Diſcourſe, delivered at Ditcheling, in Suſſex, before a Society of Unitarian Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed in the South of England, for promoting the genuine Knowledge of the Scriptures, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Diſtribution of Books, on Wedneſday, July 13; and at Portſmouth, July 24, 1808. By Ruſſell Scott. 1s.

The Object and Concluſion of the Chriſtian Miniſters' Mortal Life; a Sermon, preached at the New Meeting Houſe in Birmingham, Sept. 25, 1808, on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev. John Edwards. By John Kentiſh. 1s.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. By the Rev. W. Beloe. Translator of Herodotus, &c. Vol. III. 9s.

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The Life of the Princess Louisa, a Carmelite Nun, Daughter of Louis XV. and Aunt to Louis XVI. Kings of France. Translated from the French of Abbe Proyard. 2 vols. 10s.

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An Essay on the Earlier Part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D.D. and Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. To which are subjoined, Pieces ascribed to Swift; Two of his Original Letters; and Extracts from his Remarks on Bp. Burnett's History. 8vo. 5s.

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Letters from the late W. Warburton, D.D. Biſhop of Glouceſter, to the late R. Hurd, D.D. Biſhop of Worceſter, from the Year 1749 to 1776, left for Publication by the late Biſhop Hurd, with the Title of "Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends, &c." 4to. 1l. 7s.

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A. Corn. Celſi de Medicina Libri Octo quibus accedunt Indices capitum Auctorum et Rerum ex recenſione Leonardi Targae. 12s.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Since our laſt, we have received a Letter from a moſt reſpectable Quaker, J. G. Bevan, author of ſeveral valuable works, deſiring to obviate the concluſion which he apprehends may be drawn from what we ſaid in page 472, connected with the words of Mr. Le Meſurier; namely, that the Quakers agree with the Unitarians in denying the Divinity of our Saviour. This he unequivocally contradicts in words too ſtrong not to be copied, "The *Unitarians*," he ſays, "(as they chooſe to call themſelves, though I am not fond of allowing them a ſole and excluſive property in the name) have, I believe no great objection to be confounded with us. I once wrote a ſmall pamphlet, on a particular occaſion, to ſhow the ſteady adherence of our early writers to the Apoſtolic doctrine, and the great and irreconcileable difference between us and the Unitarians; and the public diſownment (not long after) of a miniſter, for having held and broached Socinian opinions, is a proof that the Society now is in uniſon with its primitive members."

The Public may therefore conſider it as indubitably clear, that the Quakers do not coincide at all with the Socinians, as to the point of our Saviour's divinity; and, if we ſaid any thing which might ſeem to imply the contrary, we are happy to take this opportunity of diſowning it. We have noticed in this Number a Tract by an author, whoſe name is very ſimilar to that of our Correſpondent, and on almoſt the ſame ſubject.

The Letter of a Conſubſtantialiſt has been received. The Author is entitled to our beſt thanks, and his hint ſhall certainly be remembered.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. *Todd's* new Edition of *Milton* will be publiſhed in a few weeks. The ſame Gentleman has ſent to the Preſs, *Obſervations on Gower and Chaucer.*

Mr. Belse's Fourth Volume of Anecdotes of Literature and rare Books is printing.

Caledonian

Caledonian Sketches, by the Author of the Stranger in France, Tour round the Baltic, &c. with Engravings by a celebrated Artiſt, may ſoon be expected.

Lord Valentia has printed Two Volumes of his *Travels*, the whole will be printed in Three Volumes Quarto, and may be expected in May or June.

Mr. Coleridge has undertaken the ſuperintendence of a Periodical Work, which is to appear under the Title of *The Friend*.

Dr. Hales's Firſt Volume of *a New Analyſis of Chronology* is nearly printed, and will be publiſhed in the preſent month. It will make three Quarto Volumes.

Dr. Popham's Remarks on Various Texts of Scripture are in great forwardneſs, and may be expected in a few weeks.

Dr. Kidd's Outlines of Mineralogy, in two Octavo Volumes, will appear in the courſe of the preſent month.

Mr. Macartney is about to publiſh a ſmall Work on the Relation between external and internal Parts, by which the Situation of any important Blood-Veſſel, Nerve, &c. may be precifely aſcertained in the living Body. To be illuſtrated by Plates, &c.

Mr. Edgeworth's Work on *Profeſſional Education*, which will form a Quarto Volume, is far advanced at the preſs, and may ſoon be expected.

Mr. Polewhele is collecting the *Correſpondence and Papers of the late Mr. John Whitaker*, with a view to the publication of his *Memoirs*.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a youth of 17, has in the preſs a Volume of *Poems*, which will appear early in the preſent month.

Mr. Hayley's Life of *Romney*, the Artiſt, is nearly ready for publication, in an elegant Quarto Volume, illuſtrated by Engravings.

Biſhop Warburton's Letters, announced in our Monthly Liſt, are already out of print; a ſecond Edition is preparing with all poſſible ſpeed.

The *London Bookſellers* have completed the *Chronicle* of *Hollingſhed*; that of *Hall* is almoſt ready, and *Grafton* is in the preſs.

Dr. Nott's edition of the Poems of *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*, will ſoon be publiſhed.

The number of Publications of the year 1808, amounts to about four hundred and fifty.

AN

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